The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Colombo	18
" Rutnagherry	13	" Galle	19
" Vingorla	13	" Negapatam	22
" Carwar	13	" Pondicherry	23
" Mangalore	14	" Madras	26
" Tellicherry	14	" Coconada	28
" Cannanore	15	" Vizagapatam	29
" Calicut	15	" Bimlipatam	29
" Beypore	15	" Gopalpore	30
" Cochin	16		May.
" Tuticorin	17	" False Point	1
		Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander David G. Assorne, will be despatched on the 11th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo.

For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer [illegible] 843 tons [illegible] Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 3rd May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Archipelago, Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£23	£15	£4
" Suez	38	22	8
" Port Said	40	24	9
" Messina	48	33	12
" Naples	50	35	13
" Leghorn	53	36	15
" Genoa	53	36	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Tickets are also granted to

Marseilles, with transhipment at Genoa.

Malta, Palermo, Tunis, } ditto ditto at Messina.

Berths may be secured in advance by a deposit of half the amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above the steamer AFRICA, 1,300 tons, Captain Bazzolini, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th instant, and will be followed by the end of May by the EGITTO, 1,800 Tons, a first-class Steamer, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steyskal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:
First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to [illegible] via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to }	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee,
Unjunwell,
Rutnagherry,
Jeytapoor,

Malwan,
Vingorla,
Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel, shortly expected from England via the Suez Canal, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence promptly after arrival, the greater part of the cargo required being engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With Despatch.)

THE ship DILHARREE, A. I. 16 years, at Lloyds, 1,293 tons register, W. H. Bisset, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers—For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MONARCHY, Captain Day, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Day, Ship Monarchy.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (11th instant), at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the consideration of the business already announced by Circulars.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 11th April 1870.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

Just received, Overland, a large Consignment of ENAMELLED IRONWARE, comprising—

DINNER PLATES.
SOUP PLATES.
SOUP BOWLS, large and small.
TEA CUPS and SAUCERS.
COFFEE CUPS and SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES, with Covers.
MEAT DISHES of sizes.
BAKING DISHES.
PUDDING PANS.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GIRDIRONS.
BASIN and EWER.

Five per cent. discount for Cash.

5 Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Steamer AFRICA will LEAVE Bombay THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board by 2 P.M. Heavy Baggage should be sent as early as possible.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

SALE OF HORSES.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

Owing to the MOHURRUM FESTIVAL falling on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, the AUCTION SALE advertised to take place on THAT DAY is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

Middle Cross Road,
Louisa and Alexandra Points.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Messieurs Forbes and Company's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, at half-past three o'clock, to transact the following business:—

Firstly—To confirm the following Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, that is to say—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business to the Broach Mills Company, Limited, it is resolved, that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper, for the purpose of distributing the same among members of the said Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, rateably and in proportion to the shares held by them in such last-mentioned Company."

Secondly—To pass a Resolution in the following terms, that is to say, that the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS and all CHEAP READING now ordered or supplied from Stock, at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price.

Messrs THACKER, VINING, Co. beg to POINT OUT the advantages of local AGENCY in procuring Books from England, the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch, in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expence is little if at all greater, and payment is only required on delivery.

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Orders are not accepted for these Publications on any but Cash Terms. A subcription list on reduced terms has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

Newspapers are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

Periodicals are enclosed in our weekly cases, and despatched as they issue from the London Press.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(First Floor.)

A PERFECTLY efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, and numerous useful Sundries, is always maintained by additions per each Weekly Steamer. A new and special selection of beautiful STATUETTES from the Art Gallery of Messrs. Copeland. The recent receipts are as follows:—

A Selection of very beautiful CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, including the latest productions of the Art.

A Choice Collection of ENGRAVINGS, including [illegible] hour's latest subjects.

The latest productions in PH[illegible]GRAPHIC PORTRAITURE (Cabinets and Cartes[illegible]ite).

New Ornamented [illegible] FRAMES, made under particular instructions for [illegible]es-de-Visite Portraits.

CARTES-D[illegible]SITE and SCRAP ALBUMS in all variety of designs [illegible] colours.

MOROC[illegible] TABLE CASES for special Cartes-de-Visite, quite new.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS BY LAST MAIL.

Ten Annas per Shilling.

	Rs.	A.
Wilson's Lectures on Ekzema and Ekzematous Affections	6	12
Hume's Essays, Literary, Moral, and Political. New Edition	3	4
Wilberforce's Heroes of Hebrew History	5	12
Carlyle's Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Vol. 1, Library Edition	5	12
Wonders of the Plant World	1	8
Grote's Greece. New edition. Vols. 1 to 5	18	12
Hans Breitman's Ballads, complete	3	0
Barton's Vikram and the Vampire, or Tales of Hindoo Devilry	5	12
Althaus on Medical Electricity, theoretical and practical	9	8
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Lacroix's Arts of the Middle Ages, colored plates	20	0
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Dufton on Billiards	6	12
Noad's Student's Manual of Electricity	7	12
Tennyson's Shorter Poems	5	12
——— Idylls	4	8
——— Holy Grail	4	8
——— In Memoriam	3	12
——— Maud	3	4
——— Princess	3	4
Hamilton's Pianoforte Tutor	2	8
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Two Marriages. By author of John Halifax	3	12
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Belgravia. Vol. X	4	12
Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea	3	12
Dilke's Greater Britain	3	12
Evelyn's Diary	3	12
Newth's Mechanics and Hydrostatics	5	8
Heckford's Sailing Directions for Bay of Bengal	3	4
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Tredgold's Principles of Carpentry. New Edition	26	4
Wharton Jones on Functional Nervous Disorders. New Edition	11	4
Dod's Parliamentary Companion	3	0
Once a Week. Vol. July to Dec. 1869	4	4
Year Book of Facts, 1870	3	4
Napier's Book of Nature and Book of Man, with Photographs and Woodcuts	11	8
Eastlake's Literature of the Fine Arts	7	8
Other Folks' Lives. By M. B. Smedley	3	4
Warton's History of English Poetry, from 11th to 17th century. New edition	6	12
Lenormant and Chevalier's Manual of the Ancient History of the East. Vol. 1,—Israelites, Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians	3	8
Anglican Mysteries of Paris revealed in the stirring adventures of Captain Mar and his two friends Messrs. Scribley and Daubiton; depicted and described by a new firm with an old name—Smith, Payne & Co.	13	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of izes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

JOHN MOIR and SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of April 1870, at 3-30 P.M., (instead of on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April, as previously advertised) to consider certain proposals made by the Government for the purchase of the property of the Company, when the following RESOLUTIONS will be proposed to the Meeting:—

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

II. That William Nicol Hamilton Maxwell, and William Gilmour Hall (being members of the Firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, presently residing in Bombay), be appointed Liquidators of the Company.

III. That the Liquidators be authorised to sell and transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India the property expressed to be sold and assured by the Agreement hereinafter set forth, on the terms and conditions therein contained, and to execute the same on behalf of the Company and carry the same into effect.

The said agreement is as follows:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of One thousand eight hundred and between the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, (hereinafter referred to as the said Elphinstone Company) of the one part, and the Secretary of State in Council of India of the other part. WHEREAS proposals have been made to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay, on behalf of the said Secretary of State, to purchase all the rights, interest, and estate of the said Elphinstone Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up Capital of the said Elphinstone Company, such value or purchase money to be paid in 4 per Cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for each Rs. 93 of such purchase money, and negotiations have been entered into between the said Bombay Government and the said Elphinstone Company with respect to the terms and conditions of such purchase. And whereas the property of the said Elphinstone Company consists chiefly of their right and interest in certain land and buildings, and of certain rights of reclamations of land from the Sea, and of removing soil and material on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay, such land and rights being expressed to be granted, reserved, or otherwise assured to them under or by virtue of the grants, leases or Agreements mentioned in the first schedule to these presents and under or by virtue of the Agreement next hereinafter mentioned. And whereas previously to the said negotiations being commenced, the said Secretary of State had agreed to grant to the said Elphinstone Company a lease of certain property on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay, and called the Carnac, Clare and Elphinstone Bunders, and such proposed lease had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and a copy of the same is hereunto annexed and marked A), and the said Secretary of State had also agreed to grant in perpetuity to the said Company certain other ground adjoining or near to the last-mentioned Bunders, and called the Musjid and Chinch Bunders, together with other land rights and privileges, and such proposed grants bee hand prepared and engrossed but not executed (and copies of the same are hereunto annexed and marked respectively B and B 1.) And whereas the said Secretary of State and the said Company had agreed upon certain terms and conditions to be observed and performed by the said Company with regard to their property and the use thereof, and that certain rights and privileges should be given to the said Company and the said last-mentioned Agreement had also been reduced into writing but not executed (and a copy thereof is hereunto annexed marked C.). And whereas since the formation of the said Elphinstone Company certain leases have been granted by the said Elphinstone Company, or certain Agreements have been made or negotiations for the same have been entered into by the said Elphinstone Company for the granting of leases by the said Elphinstone Company to several persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company or for the use by other persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company, and such leases and agreements and negotiations are more particularly mentioned in Schedule II. to these presents. And whereas the land in the possession or occupation of the Company under the said unexecuted lease, grants and agreement (copies whereof are hereunto annexed and marked A, B, B 1, and C) and under the several documents mentioned in Schedule I (with the exception of the land occupied under the documents V., VI. and VII. in the said schedule) are shewn in the plan hereunto annexed and marked G, and therein surrounded by a red boundary line and the pieces of land so as aforesaid leased or agreed to be leased under the documents mentioned in Schedule II. and therein numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively, are respectively coloured purple, brown and blue in the said plan marked G. and numbered 1, 2, and 3. And whereas in addition to the Capital actually contributed by the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company, other moneys have been expended or liabilities incurred in the prosecution of the undertaking of the said Elphinstone Company, namely,

1. A sum of ten Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay in the year 1868 on the terms of an Indenture bearing date the 29th day of January 1868 and expressed to be made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

2. A sum of two Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Messrs. Sassoon of Bombay in the year 1868.

3. A sum of Rupees 2,70,50[illegible] belonging to the revenue account of the said Elphinstone Company, applicable to the payment of dividends on the Shares of the said Elphinstone Company, and which has been borrowed from revenue for the prosecution of the reclamation or other works of the said Elphinstone Company. And whereas the said Elphinstone Company is under liabilities to various persons, or claims have been or may be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of work, labour and materials done and provided for the purposes of the said Elphinstone Company, and in respect of contracts for work, labour and materials still incomplete. And whereas an account has been stated and adjusted between the parties hereto of the sums which by agreement between the said parties hereto are to be deemed and treated as making up the paid-up capital of the said Elphinstone Company as on the 30th day of June 1869, and such [illegible] the total sum of Rs. 1,63,76,836-0-97 as the amount [illegible] Capital Account [illegible] Capital Account are included (amongst other items) the said sum of Rs. 2,70,508-3-78 and certain sums of money paid by the said Elphinstone Company, since the said 30th June 1869 in respect of liabilities incurred on account of Capital previously to the same date. And whereas as to the said sum of 10 Lacs so as aforesaid advanced by Government and expended by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works, it has been agreed by and between the said parties hereto that the said Company should be released from liability to repay the same as hereinafter mentioned. And whereas claims for compensation have been made or may hereafter be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of damage done to the property of certain persons in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge near the property of the said Elphinstone Company and the said Elphinstone Company is liable to pay such amount as may be found due in respect of such compensation jointly with the Municipality of the City of Bombay and the G. I. P. Railway Company. And whereas in the course of the aforesaid negotiations it was agreed that the said Secretary of State should indemnify the said Elphinstone Company in manner hereinafter mentioned against all such claims for compensation so far as the said Elphinstone Company shall be found liable to pay or contribute towards the same. And whereas in the year 1865 the said Elphinstone Company requested the Bombay Government to acquire possession of the Bhunderwara Hill, situate at Bombay near the said Elphinstone Company's property under Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, and the said Government agreed to take the necessary steps in that behalf on being indemnified by the said Elphinstone Company, and an Indenture dated the 2nd day of August 1866, and made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the said Secretary of State on the other part, was duly executed and provision is therein made for such indemnity in manner therein mentioned. And whereas at a meeting of the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company held on the day of 186 resolutions were passed approving the terms of these presents, and for the voluntary winding up the said Elphinstone Company, and at a meeting of the said shareholders held on the day of the said resolutions were confirmed, and

were appointed Liquidators of the said Company. NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS, and it is hereby agreed by and between the said Elphinstone Company and their successors and assigns, and the said Secretary of State and his successors and assigns, as follows, that is to say:—

(1.) The said Elphinstone Company shall grant, convey, transfer, assign or otherwise assure to the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns all the right, estate and interests which they the said Elphinstone Company now have or at any time may have in any of the immoveable property mentioned in any of the grants, leases and agreements (whether executed or not) contained or expressed in the documents marked A, B, B 1, and C annexed to these presents or mentioned in the first schedule to these presents together with all the interest and estate of the said Elphinstone Company, in any buildings, erections, or machinery built on or attached to any part of the said immoveable property and all the stores and plant of the said Elphinstone Company, as the same existed on the 12th day of July 1869 and also since purchased by the Company, use and wear excepted, subject nevertheless as to the rights, interests and estates of the said Elphinstone Company in the said immoveable property and premises to the covenants, conditions and agreements respectively contained or expressed in the said documents marked respectively A, B, B 1 and C., or mentioned in Schedule I. so far as he same are to be observed and performed by the said Elphinstone Company, and subject also as to such portions of the aforesaid immoveable property as are intended to be comprised in the documents mentioned in the II. Schedule hereto and numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 to the same documents respectively, and to the covenants, conditions and agreements respectively therein contained, so far as the same are to be observed and performed by the said Elphinstone Company.

(2.) The said Secretary of State shall accept such title as the said Elphinstone Company can shew to the lands and premises hereby agreed to be granted and assured.

(3.) The said Secretary of State shall on or before the execution of the Instrument or instruments constituting such grant, conveyance, transfer, assignment or assurance as herein before in Clause I. mentioned, pay to the Liquidator or Liquidators of the said Elphinstone Company, or in such manner as he or they shall direct in this behalf the said sum of Rupees 1,63,76,836-0-97 (being the total amount of the said Capital account) together with all sums paid by the said Elphinstone Company since the said 30th day of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not included in the said Capital account and all liabilities incurred by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works since the said 30th day of June 1869 and not paid by the said Elphinstone Company at the time of the grant and assurance hereinbefore agreed to be made, provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall impose any liability on the said Secretary of State in respect of any Interest which may be due by the said Elphinstone Company, upon moneys borrowed by them since the said 30th day of June 1869, for the prosecution of their works, or in respect of any damages which the said Elphinstone Company may be liable to pay for any breach of contract, such breach having occurred previously to such grant and assurance foresaid.

(4.) The sum or sums payable by the said Secretary of State, under the next preceding clause shall be paid in 4 per cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for every Rupees 93 of such purchase money and such stock shall bear and carry interest at the rate aforesaid from the date of the issue and payment thereof to the said Liquidator or Liquidators.

(5.) The said Secretary of State shall be bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liabilities incurred by them since the said 30th of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not already paid by them save and except in respect of interest and damages as mentioned in Clause III., and also against all liability in respect of any covenants, conditions or agreements contained or mentioned in the said papers, A, B, B1, and C annexed hereto or in any of the documents mentioned in the two schedules hereto and also against any claim which the British India Steam Navigation Company may substantiate against the said Elphinstone Company under negotiations on or before the 16th day of July 1869 for a lease of any portion of the Company's land and so far as the said Secretary of State has power to do so shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all such liability.

(6.) The said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liability in respect of compensation to be paid on account of damage done in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge.

(7.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability to the said Secretary of State under or by virtue of the said Indenture of the 2nd August 1866.

(8.) The said Elphinstone Company shall do all such Acts as may be in their power to transfer to the said Secretary of State all existing Contracts immediately connected with the said Company's works in such a manner as that all rights, powers, and benefits thereunder respectively shall be vested in the said Secretary of State as fully and entirely as they are at present vested in the said Company, and the said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Company against all liability in respect of such contracts (not being a liability in respect of the breach of any of such contracts committed previously to the making of the grant and assurance agreed to be made by Clause I.) the said Elphinstone Company shall, previously to the making of the grant and assurance hereby agreed, deliver to the said Secretary of State a statement in writing of all written contracts between the said Elphinstone Company and third persons written then running and not fully performed, such statement to be made up to be as nearly as possible to the day of the making of the said grant and assurance.

(9.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability in respect of the said sum of Rs. Ten lacks so as aforesaid borrowed by the Company from Government.

(10.) In all cases wherein the said Secretary of State is hereby bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against liability, such indemnity shall extend to all costs and charges incurred by or awarded against the said Company in any proceedings which have been or may be taken to enforce such liability against the said Company.

(11.) Each of the said parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns shall and will at all times execute and do all such assurances and acts in the Law as may be necessary and reasonably required for the carrying into effect of the several terms of the Agreement contained in these presents.

SCHEDULE I. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. An Indenture of Lease dated the 3rd day of March 1858 and made between Manockjee Merwanjee Shett of the one part and John Fleming, James Nicol Fleming and Kessowjee Naik of the other part.

2. An Indenture of Assignment indorsed on the above mentioned Indenture of Lease and bearing date the 28th day of June A.D. 1860 and made between the said John Fleming, James Nicol Fleming and Kessowjee Naik of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

3. Articles of Agreement in Counterpart dated the 20th day of January 1864 and made between the Secretary of State in Council of India and the said Elphinstone Company.

4. Memorandum of Agreement for a Lease dated the 16th day of April 1866 and made between Byramjee Jeejeebhoy of the one part and the Elphinstone Company of the other part.

5. Memorandum of Agreement (prepared but not signed) between Mr. T. W. Taylor on behalf of Ardeseer Hormusjee, Esq. and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited, for the Lease of Coorla Hill for the purpose of providing reclamation material for removal to the Company's works at Warree Bunder and the other portions of fore shore now being reclaimed.

(1.) That the Company shall pay a monthly rental of rupees five hundred and fifty per mensem for that portion of the Hill laid down as required by the Company for excavation on Mr. James Scott's Plan to be annexed hereto.

(2.) That the Company shall have the exclusive right to remove or relet the trees, grass or any portion of the surface or soil to the levels laid down on the annexed Plan.

(3.) The Company to erect two Bungalows similar in every respect as good and in lieu of those now on the portion of the Hill to be excavated. These two bungalows to be erected to the southward of the Mill on sites that may be chosen and according to Plans decided on by Mr. Taylor and the Company's Engineer Mr. James Scott. The bungalows now standing not to be interfered with or removed until the new bungalows in lieu thereof are completed and ready for occupation or other suitable accommodation provided.

(4.) That all the Company's work-people are to be located on the portion of the Hill so leased and not on any other portion of Mr. A. Hormusjee's Estate.

(5.) That a sufficient fence shall be constructed by and at the expense of the Company, on the boundaries of the Land leased.

(6.) That the rent is to be computed and paid from the 1st day of March 1864.

(7.) That as soon as the terraces or any of them are completed, a proper road shall be made to them by the Company, and handed over to Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., so that no inconvenience is experienced in working the other portions of the property.

N. B.—No plan was ever annexed to the foregoing Memorandum of Agreement, but the Company has been working in accordance with a plan which was prepared and copy of which Plan is annexed hereto, marked D.

6. Indenture of Lease dated the 30th April A. D. 1866 made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

7. Indenture of Lease dated the 21st day of August 1867 made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

SCHEDULE II. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. An agreement for a lease to the Akbar Cotton Press Company of a piece of land measuring 10,680 square yards at Carnac Bunder and now occupied by them. (A written agreement has been prepared but not executed, and the terms of the proposed Lease are contained in the same, taken together with certain letters between the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said Akbar Cotton Press Company, copies of the said Draft Agreement and letters are hereunto annexed and marked E. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour purple and is numbered I.)

2. Agreement to lease to Imperial Cotton Press Company 5,000 square yards of land now in their occupation at Carnac Bunder for 99 years from the 10th November 1865 at a rent of Rupees 3 per square yard per annum, and one Rupee per mensem for right of laying and using water pipes. (No written Agreement has been executed, but certain letters have passed between the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company and the Managers of the said Imperial Cotton Press Company, copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked F. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour brown and is numbered 2.)

3. An Agreement of Lease dated the 11th December A. D. 1868 and expressed to be made between the Frere Press Company (in Liquidation) and Alexander Brown, Liquidator of that Company of the first part, the said Elphinstone Company of the second part, Nursey Kessowjee, Lukhumsey Laljee, Damjee Meghjee, Tokersey Parat, and Veeraey Pussoo, trading in Bombay under the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, of the third part, and Kessowjee Naik, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Ramjee Madhowjee, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Jairam [illegible]erbhoy and Tapidas Vurujdas of the fourth part. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G by the colour blue and the number 3.

4. Agreement dated the 31st December A. D. 1867 between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part, for the laying down by the said Secretary of State of a siding at the New Carnac Bunder for the landing and embarkation of troops, &c. and for the erection by the said Elphinstone Company of a shed for the [illegible] purpose.

5. Indenture dated the 17th day of March A. [illegible]69 made between the said Elphinstone Company of the on[illegible] Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the [illegible]

6. Agreement dated the 10th April [illegible] the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company of the other part as subsequently amended by agreement between the two Companies.

IV. That the remuneration of the said Liquidators be at such rate as may be fixed at the Meeting.

V. That the said Liquidators be authorised to exercise all the powers mentioned in and given by section 174 of said Act X. of 1866, subject nevertheless to the terms and conditions of the agreement mentioned in the third Resolution.

N.B. The abovementioned Agreement, with its annexes and schedules, can be inspected and perused by any shareholders desiring to inspect and peruse the same, on application at the offices of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed) W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of April 1870, at 3 P.M., instead of on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April as previously advertised, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Accounts to 30th June 1869.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Nicol, who has joined the Board during the year.

IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration; also to determine the remuneration to be made to Mr. G. R. Wilson for auditing the Books of the Company during the past year, he having completed the audit without any assistance from his co-Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—A FINAL DIVIDEND on the Shares of the WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, of Five-and-a-half Annas per Share, WILL BE PAID at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 12th day of April, on the Shareholders signing the Receipt Sheet in due form.

H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
J. A. FORBES, }

Bombay, 4th April 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of April 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Reply of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Address of the Bench of Justices.

2. Bill No. 1 of 1870.—A Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and other Public Purposes.

3. Bill No. 3 of 1870.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace fof the City of Bombay.

4. Petition from certain residents of the western side of the Malabar Hill, complaining of the absence of Gas Lamps there and of the bad state of the Road.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd April 1870.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN will move after the disposal of the above business—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be directed strictly to observe the directions with respect to Contracts exceeding Rs. 10,000 which are laid down by the 32nd Section of the Municipal Act (Act II. of 1865.)"

"That the Municipal Commissioner be directed to notify to the Bench the extension or continuation of any Contract, the extension or continuation of which may involve an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 or upwards."

"That all Contracts or extensions of Contracts shall be notified to the Bench at the next Quarterly Meeting of the Bench, which may take place after the acceptance or continuation of such Contract."

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk of the Peace.

5th April 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalo
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
China	Hongkong.
"	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.
Wine Districts	Coblentz. Rheims.
	Moselle Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M. Cognac.
	Epernay.

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '55 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	18 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	[illegible] ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
29 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Lafitte	25 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42 0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36 0
*42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20 0	White Capsule	16 0
25 0	Red Capsule	20 0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	42 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are old; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	† Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36 0

† This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Sauterne 18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
*22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
*20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curacoa	35 0
Maraschino de Zara	37 0
Noyeau	35 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

[illegible]	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine or warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsala Z	16 0
*22 0	Marsala X	20 0
*25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PAYNE AND Co.'s
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC
GREEN VINE LEAF,"
Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country, the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE.

A SMALL BIN of 1821s. DECANTERED and sent out in cases of ONE DOZEN PINTS, at Rs. 38 per case.

A Vintage Wine of this class has never before been sent out to India for sale, and when it is known that the same Vintage Port realizes in the London market, wholesale, 120s. per doz. Quarts, the price it is quoted at here will not be considered high.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
" 5 do. imperial pints.
" 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

REDUCTION of RENTS, ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, SETS OF ROOMS.—Each Set has separate BATH and COOKROOMS, and Vehar Water laid on. Apply by letter to the SECRETARY, MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, 1, Albion Place.

CHURCH of SCOTLAND'S INDIA MISSION.

The Address delivered by the Rev. Dr. JARDINE, B.D., Sc. D., on the above subject, at a Public Meeting in St. Andrew's Church on 28th ult., having been published by request, Copies may be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or from Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall, at 4 annas.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

Bombay, March, 1870. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED, for EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

STOLEN, from the office of Mooljee Anundjee, Muccadum, on the 3rd instant, the following CURRENCY NOTES—viz: Nos 11,005 to 11,014 inclusive (10 Notes, value Rs 1,000 each; and 9 other Notes, of the same value whose numbers are not yet ascertained. Merchants, Bankers and Traders are therefore CAUTIONED against accepting them in payment. Any one giving INFORMATION that will lead to the recovery of the above Notes will be most handsomely Rewarded on applying to the above, opposite Messrs Crawford's, Auctioneers, Marine Street.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at Bombay Gazette Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir [illegible] in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, will receive TENDERS, on or before the 12th instant, for about [illegible]-eight [illegible] IRON [illegible] COLUMNS.

2. Drawings and Specification may be seen, and particulars learnt, on personal application, at the Executive Engineer's Office, at Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Executive Engineer's Office, } W. S. HOWARD,
Kirkee, 7th April 1870. } Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office, at Mazagon, up to noon on the 20th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION by CONTRACT of a THERMOGRAPH ROOM and SHED, also for CONSTRUCTING PILLARS of POREBUNDER STONE in the MAGNETOGRAPH ROOM of the GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY at Colaba.

Tenders must be made on Printed Forms, which will be supplied on application.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

Plans and Estimates of the above work can be seen, and all particulars relating to this Contract may be learnt, on personal application, during Office hours, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, at the Office of

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Defences.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE—The FOURTH CLASS TRAIN between BOMBAY and BHOSAWUL having been DISCONTINUED, Passengers will, on and from the 11th April 1870, be conveyed by the 8-30 A.M. Down and the 8-15 A.M. Up Trains at the reduced Third Class Fare of 3 Pies per mile.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1870.

G. I. P. R.—FIREWOOD.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of FIREWOOD required at the undermentioned Stations on the Railway for one year from the 1st May next. The monthly requirements will be—

	T.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.		T.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Kussara	14	0	0	0	Egutpoora	50	0	0	0
Nandgaum	50	0	0	0	Bhosawal	40	0	0	0
Khundwa	12	10	0	0	Sheagaum	12	10	0	0
Budnaira	12	10	0	0	Nagpoor	12	10	0	0
Kurjut	10	0	0	0	Lanowlee	40	0	0	0
Goolburga	10	0	0	0					

The Firewood to be cut into lengths of about 18 inches each only from the following description of wood, viz.,

Babool, Kair, Ungun or Eyne.

Tenders for the whole, or any one or more of the stations, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on Wednesday, the 13th April.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores, 25th March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of shares now Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 paid; making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12, and £6 per share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares in India upon which Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 per share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon both classes of shares (making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 26th April next at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th April, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares, so long as such Call remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 87-4-5 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £8 and £14 per share respectively) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1870.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Mazagons and Back Bays continue.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Henkey, Colonel, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Meuran, Major, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Wakefield, Major, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Gore, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Beazley, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Karslake, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Strickland, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Smith, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Montmorency, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
James, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Cockburn, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Butler, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Wyndham, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Metcalfe, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Cartwright, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Powell, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Stewart, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Collis, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Gibbs, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Kirwan, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Bond, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Heath, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Anderson, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Chichester, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Burnet, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Davenport, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Nuthall, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Bell, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Hinde, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Gifford, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Hardtman, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Fereday, Captain and Paymaster, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
McQuade, Quartermaster, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Hudson, Surgeon, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Geoghan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Gibbon, Assistant Surgeon, 23rd Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from England.
Dale, Lieutenant, 107th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Jegrave, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, from England.
Trevor, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Hydrabad.
MacBean, Lieutenant Colonel, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Jullundur.
Worsley, Captain, late 15th Native Infantry, on leave, from Peshawur.
Ross, Surgeon, 92nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Jullundur.
Fuller, Brigadier General, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Hepworth, Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Mignon, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Fuller, Ensign, 8th King's, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Lloyd, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.
Wilson, Captain, 7th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Dharwar.
Hepworth, Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Neilgherries.
Cathcart, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Rose, Lieutenant, 36th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

APRIL 10.

Cox, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Everett, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Vibart, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Turner, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.
Selons, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to England.
MacBean, Lieutenant Colonel, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Worsley, Captain, late 15th Native Infantry, on leave, to England.
Dowker, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, to England
Cotgrave, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Browne, Major, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Skottowe, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Gordon, Lieutenant Colonel, 29th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Aldworth, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Paul, Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 58th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Roper, Surgeon, 92nd Highlanders, on sick leave, to England.
Coles, Lieutenant, 2-1st Royal Regiment, on leave, to England.
Robertson, Assistant Surgeon, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Harbord, Captain, 7th Hussars, on duty, to England.
Flood, Major, 82nd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Byng, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to England.
Miller, Captain, 1st Royals on leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the General Officer Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 7th April, 1870.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Captain La Touche, Poona Horse, for 60 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

Major Blundell, 3rd Hussars, for 60 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

Captain Walker, 3rd Hussars, for 60 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

Captain Napier, 3rd Hussars, for 30 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

Captain Sandier, Sappers and Miners, for 30 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

Captain Newport, Sappers and Miners, for 30 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

Lieutenant E W Broderick, 1-2nd Queen's, for 30 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

N B—The application for 60 days has been forwarded to head quarters for sanction

Poona, 8th April, 1870.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Lieutenant Manning, Detachment 1-7th Fusiliers, for 20 days from 10th April, on privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Northumberland	Ford	Calcutta, Feb. 24.
	Glenfalloch	Skinner	Calcutta, Feb. 27.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, March 26.
10	John Elliot	Griffiths	Calcutta, March 1.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Carwar, April 8.
	Britain's Pride	Collins	Mauritius, Feb. 23.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, April 8.
	Dacca (s)	Day	Cutch, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dragoon	McCallum	New York & Alleppy.
	Auriga	Ronaldson	Amsterdam.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cochin.
	Albatross (s)	Hewett	Port Said via Suez Canal.
10	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last—

Ship [illegible], [illegible], to Liverpool.
Ship [illegible], Kerr, to [illegible].
Ship Hindoostan, Huggon, to Calcutta.
Ship Reunion, Ferman, to Bordeaux via Tellicherry.
Barque Victoria Bridge, Lawry, to Calcutta via Malabar Coast.

The steamer Oriental, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 4	Hotspur (s)	Hetherington	London, Jan 25
	Hindoostan (s)	De Smidt	Hongkong, Mar 20
	Busheer (s)	Hutchison	Bombay, Mar 15

DEPARTURES.

April 4	Richard	—	—
	Khersonese	—	—
5	Stockbridge	—	—
	James Livesay	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 2	Theophan	—	Melbourne.
4	Carnatic	Rhind	Bimlipatam.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	
Every Week. Vol. 1.—July to Dec. 1869	1	0
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Companion for 1870	0	12
Drawing-room Music Book. 4 vols	10	0
The Fortune Teller. By Miss Louisa Lawford	0	12
British Dramatists	3	4
Hand-book of Telegraphy (Weale's series)	0	12
The Mordaunt Divorce Case	0	12
Stretton. By Henry Kingsley	3	12
Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit	2	4
——— David Copperfield	2	4
——— Nicholas Nickleby	2	4
——— Pickwick Papers	2	4
——— The Old Curiosity Shop	1	14
——— Dombey and Son	2	4
——— Bleak House	2	4
——— Barnaby Rudge	2	4
——— Our Mutual Friend	2	4
——— Little Dorritt	2	4
——— American Notes	2	4
——— Hard Times, and Pictures from Italy	2	4
——— Great Expectations	2	4
——— Christmas Books	2	4
——— A Tale of Two Cities	1	14
——— The Uncommercial Traveller	1	14
——— Sketches by Boz	1	14
——— Oliver Twist	1	14
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	8
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1	12
Enquire Within upon Everything	1	12
Miss Braddon's Charlotte's Inheritance	1	4
——— Only a Clod	1	4
——— Rupert Godwin	1	4
——— Ralph the Bailiff	1	4
——— Dead Sea Fruit	1	4
Thackeray's Miscellanies—4 vols.	15	0
——— Vanity Fair	3	12
——— Colonel Esmond	3	12
——— Phillip	3	12
——— Paris Sketch Book	3	12
——— Pendennis	4	6
——— Newcomes	4	6
——— Virginians	4	6
——— Denis Duval	3	4
——— Irish Sketch Book	3	4
——— From Cornhill to Cairo	2	8
——— Ballads and Tales	4	12
——— Memoirs of Barry Lyndon	5	12
Roberts on Billiards	4	12
Carlyle's Manual of Freemasonry	2	4
Mysteries of Freemasonry	2	4
Ritual of Freemasonry	2	4
Forbes's Bagh o-Bahar (Persian Character)	8	4
——— Baital Pachesi	5	12
——— Hindoostanee Manual	2	4
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	2	8

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals can be supplied on application (Back numbers in stock) :—

The Home News.
Illustrated London News.
The Graphic.
The Saturday Review.
Punch.
Fun.
London Journal.
Family Herald.
London Society.
The Every Week.
Young Englishwoman.
Good Words.
Cornhill Magazine.
The Lady's Treasury.
Lady's Companion.

N. B.—Our List of Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 may be had gratis on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A choice consignment of Albums of all sizes, Morocco and Russia bound. Price, each, from Rs. 10 to ... Rs.	30	0
Photographs—Coloured and Plain, for first page of an Album, having sentimental and comic sentences printed on them, no album being complete unless containing one of these. Price, each	1	0
Faber's Folding Slates, Ornamented and Plain. Price each, from Re. 1 to	3	0
Faber's Slate Pencils, in cedar wood, per dozen	0	12
Ditto ditto ditto with silver device, per doz.	1	0
Portfolios—Morocco—with lock and key, Foolscap size	7	0
Ditto ditto quarto size	5	0
Ball Programme Cards, per 100	6	0
Manuscript Music Books, morocco bound ...each	3	12
Ditto ditto Paper cover ...each	1	12
Blotting Paper—superior double thick pink, per quire	2	0
Butter Pots on Deal-wood stands, beautifully carved, each	5	0
Egg Trays ditto ditto each	3	8
Breakfast Trays, with Butter Pot, Egg Cups, &c., complete, each	9	0
Bread Plates, handsomely carved ... each	4	0
Bread Knives ... each	2	8
Butter " ... each	1	8
Patent Elastic Bands, per box	2	0
Railway Key Whistles ... each	3	8
Patent Spring Inkstands from Rs. 2 each to	4	8
Swan Quills, per bundle of 25	5	0
Banjo Strings, per set	1	8
Bostonite Date Box	2	0

STEPHEN'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

Stephen's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint	1	8
Ditto ditto per quart	3	0

POSTAGE STAMP AND CREST PACKETS.

Postage Stamp Packets ... each	1	0
Crest Packets ... each	0	12

DE LA RUE'S BEST STATIONERY.

Just received, a large consignment of De La Rue's best Stationery of every description.

Bombay, 11th April. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .... MR. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
MONDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1870.

MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT,
FOR THE JOINT BENEFIT
OF
MR. E. H. HARVEY,
THE CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN,
AND
SIGNOR R. ABECCO,
THE BRILLIANT VOCALIST AND ACCOMPLISHED HARPIST,
Who will appear in their
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SUPERB SOLOS,
AND
ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES.

Most positively
THE LAST TIME
OF THE
BOMBAY POLICE COURT,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

THE BENEFICIAIRES
Will also appear in a
BURLESQUE OPERATIC SKETCH,
Taken (a long way) from the Opera of
IL TROVATORE.

Dear Public, you and we of late
Have dealt so much in fun,
Permit us now to perpetrate
A Quadruplicated Pun

Like a *grate-full* of coals we'll glow
A *great-full* house to see;
And if we are not *grate-full* then,
What *great-fools* we would be.

Most positively
THE LAST NIGHT
OF
SIGNOR DONATO,
THE WONDERFUL ONE-LEGGED DANCER.

Most positively
THE LAST TIME
OF
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
MRS. DAVE CARSON
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (Zampa) .... Full Band
Opening Chorus (We come from the Hills) ... Dave Carson's Minstrels
I wish that I'd been born a Girl .... Dave Carson
Come home, Father .... Signor R Abecco
The Chocktaw Nation .... Mr E H Harvey
Who is it lying beneath the broad palm? Mr W Burton
Just before the battle, Mother .... Signor R Abecco

Part First will conclude with
MOLL ROW! KWATCHK!! PHUTT!!!
OR THE
JOLLY CATS,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE .... Orchestra.

PART SECOND.
DONATO POLKA,
BY
SIGNOR DONATO.
THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

VIOLIN SOLO (American National Air) .... Yankee Doodle.
MONS. SEMELADIS.
SUSEY BROWN .... American Song and Dance.
MR. E. H. HARVEY.
VALSE (Perche non vieni ancora) .... Godfrey
MRS. DAVE CARSON.
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
IN
AN UP-ROAR.

Oysterini Pattie .... Mr E H Harvey
Manrico de Gonzales .... Signor R Abecco
Count de Caglia McGuinness, (Operatic Manager in search of talent) .... Mr W Burton

Part Second will conclude with the
[illegible]
BY
SIGNOR DONATO.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co's where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED—THE PRESS EXCEPTED.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Several influential members of the Bombay community having represented to Mrs. Buxton (pupil of Jacques Herz, and student of the Conservatoires of Music in Brussels and Antwerp) that an Institution where Music, Instrumental and Vocal, would be thoroughly taught, on moderate terms, is a want that has been long felt, she, acting on their suggestion, has founded the above Academy : it has been located in the house known as the "Nunnery," next the residence lately occupied by the Rev. E. H. Cooper, "The Wilderness," Mazagon.

The house has been suitably fitted up for the accommodation both of visitors and pupils. The Concert Hall (100 ft by 43) possesses good acoustic properties.

Mrs. Buxton has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Signor Alberto Zelman as Musical Director and Professor of the Institution, and those of Mr. Herberto Seuse (late of the Sacred Harmonic Society, London,) as Assistant in the training of the Singing Classes.

Classes will be formed for tuition in the Tonic Solfa system : particular attention will be paid to the cultivation and development of the voice.

The pupils of this Academy will receive a Sound Education both in the Theory and Practice of Music. Hours will be set apart for the tuition of Native Ladies, who (should they desire it) will be under the immediate care of Mrs. Buxton herself.

In connection with the Institution, Concerts will be given, when pupils will have an opportunity of displaying the advancement made in their studies. Grand Evening Concerts will also be given twice a month, in which the professionals connected with the Institution and distinguished Amateurs will perform. These Concerts will consist of Classical, Operatic, and Popular Music ; and, occasionally, of Sacred Music entirely.

Any member tolerably proficient in music, wishing to perform at any of the Concerts, will have the privilege of attending the rehearsals for such Concert, gratis.

All Concerts will be free to members and pupils : there will be a few tickets issued to visitors not connected with the Institution.

The Proprietress of this Institution is sanguine that, with the encouragement and support of the Musical Public, she will be the means of laying the foundation of an Academy of Music similar to those established in the principal Cities of Europe.

It is gratifying to Mrs. Buxton to announce that she has already been promised the support of some influential members of the Bombay community.

Subjoined is the proposed Scale of Charges :—

	Per month. Rs.
Instruction in the Theory and Practice of Music, on any Instrument, two Lessons per week, of one hour each	15
Instruction in Vocal Music, two Lessons per week, of one hour each	20
Instruction in either Vocal or Instrumental Music, in a Class, two Lessons per week, of one hour each	5
Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, four Lessons per week, of one hour each	30
Instruction by Lecture (in class) in Harmony, thorough Bass and Composition, two Lectures per week, of one hour each	10
Private instruction in the preceding, two Lessons per week, of one hour each	20

Pupils may be attended at their own residences.

The Subscription for Members will be Rs. 15 per quarter.

Schools attended by special arrangement.

Families will be constituted members at a reduction of 50 per cent for every Ticket after the first.

The Academy is open from this date, and Mrs. Buxton is prepared to register the names of Members and Pupils. All Communications to be addressed to

MRS. BUXTON,
The Bombay Academy of Music, Mazagon.
The Bombay Academy of Music, 11th April 1870.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—At the MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, advertised to be HELD at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., the following LETTERS will be submitted to the BENCH by MR. RUSSEL AITKEN :—

"BOMBAY, 4th April 1870.

"To THE ACTING CLERK OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

"SIR,—I hereby give Notice, that I intend at the next Meeting of H. M. Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to call the attention of the Meeting to certain facts in connection with several Contracts notified to the Bench by the Municipal Commissioner at a Meeting held on the 28th day of October 1869.

"I beg further to give Notice, that I will move that the Municipal Commissioner be directed strictly to observe the directions with respect to Contracts exceeding Rs. 10,000 which are laid down by the 32nd Section of the Municipal Act (Act II of 1865).

"'That the Municipal Commissioner be directed to notify to the Bench the extension or continuation of any Contract, the extension or continuation of which may involve an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 or upwards.

"'That all Contracts, or extension of Contracts, shall be notified to the Bench at the next Quarterly Meeting of the Bench which may take place after the acceptance or continuation of such Contracts.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"RUSSEL AITKEN,
"Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay."

"BOMBAY, 5th April 1870.

"To THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

"SIR,—I have the honour to request that I may be furnished with copies of the Correspondence relating to Tenders for the supply of Bullocks for Rolling and Watering the Roads for the year 1869.

"I may say it is my intention to submit this Correspondence to the Bench of Justices at their next Meeting on Monday. The Correspondence to which I refer begins, I believe, with a memorandum from the Executive Engineer to the Municipality (and is dated about the end of November), pointing out that the term of the Contract for 1868 expires with the year 1868, and requesting instructions as to fresh advertisements for Tenders for the year 1869 : the last letter of the Correspondence is dated 15th January 1869, and is from the Executive Engineer to the Municipal Commissioner.

"I have also the honour to request that I may be furnished with an Abstract of the Tenders sent in by all the Contractors in reply to the advertisement calling for Tenders for the supply of Bullocks for 1869. If necessary, I can send a clerk to copy the required papers.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient Servant,
"RUSSEL AITKEN,
"Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay."

"To RUSSEL AITKEN, Esq. "8th April 1870.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant I decline to furnish you with the documents you ask for.

"Faithfully yours,
"ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
"Municipal Commissioner."

(True Copy.) RUSSEL AITKEN.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL 1870.

To MR. H. RICHARDSON,
LATE STAGE MANAGER, THEATRE ROYAL.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, Members of the Dramatic Profession, at present in Bombay, beg to suggest that you should, previous to your departure, devote an evening to your especial Benefit. Trusting that your friends and well-wishers will give you a substantial proof of their appreciation of your merits as an Actor and a Gentleman.—We are, Sir, yours truly,

W. B. GILL.
F. H. POLLOCK.
E. D. HAYGARTH.
ALBERTO ZELMAN.
O. DEERING.
WADDY DEERING.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL.

MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in accepting your kind offer contained in the above, and am compelled to name WEDNESDAY next, as the only available evening previous to the departure of the Australian Mail by which several of you depart. Thanking you sincerely for your timely offer, and trusting that your future professional career will be more prosperous than my late one.—I am Madam, and Gentlemen, yours very truly,

H. RICHARDSON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PUNNETT—April 10th, at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, the wife of T. F. Punnett, Esq., of a son.

ROBERTSON—April 4th, at Camp Neemuch, the wife of Major J. Forbes Robertson, Bombay Staff Corps, of twin daughters.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

COURT—DUNN—April 4th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, Charles Court, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to Mrs. Jane Dunn, widow of the late Mr. W. Dunn, of London.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BARNETT—April 3rd, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain H. C. B. Barnett, 26th Regiment N. I., of a son.

FOULKES—April 2nd, at Coonoor, the wife of Rev. T. Foulkes, Chaplain of Coonoor, of a son.

WALLACE—April 1st, at Bangalore, the wife of H. J. Wallace, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

McGAWAN—March 29th, at Lullutpore, Clare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McGawan, aged two years and one month.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870.

CALCUTTA, it will be seen, has taken the lead in calling a meeting to oppose the shameless Income Tax. Will Bombay continue to be supine ?

WHAT has caused the deficit ? In part, no one can have any reasonable doubt, the deficit has been caused by what we may call extravagancies of administration—a multiplication of places, civil and military, and the development of patronage. But the appearance of Lord Mayo, as Minister of Public Works, and the account he has set before us, demonstrates what was obvious to inquirers before—that the Public Works mania is the root of the financial evil. When we consider how the Supreme Government, without regard to its actual means, has indulged in public works, we are almost inclined to pity Sir Richard Temple and every Finance Minister who went before him. Viewed by the light of the revenue, Lord Mayo's figures are absolutely appalling. Indian Ministers do not now, any more than at former periods, permit their outlay to be controlled by the sums really available. There is no attempt to cut the coat according to the cloth. The Minister of Public Works does not ascertain how much he can afford to spend, and having done that, decide upon what he will spend it. He resolves upon the works and imposes fresh and nefarious taxation to make up the amount required. No doubt it is very gratifying to the good nature and the vanity of a ruler to see a long list of "works of public utility" with which his name may be associated ; but he should remember that his gratification is purchased at a frightful cost to the people, especially the Europeans, whose misfortune it is to be under his thumb. It must be delightful to boast that no Government in the world ever spent so much, in a given period, on public works ; and the fact is calculated to tell upon English opinion and furnish a goodly amount of political [illegible] to His Lordship, at least for a time. [illegible] agreeable sensations and showy political advantages form no justification for the course pursued. A private gentleman who acted like the Su[illegible]e Government would either be in the [illegible] court, or in the hands of [illegible] Government is able to avoid the [illegible] sound principle solely be[illegible] many legions and can, in the name of law, forcibly take possession of monies which belong to its subjects. Under these circumstances there is a certain cynicism in Lord Mayo's perpetual reference to the public. He actually reproaches this utterly helpless body ; he rebukes them for neglect of duty ; he says they do not pay that attention to the proceedings of Government which the facts deserve. He makes a merit of setting the facts before them, and invites his colleagues of the "spending departments"—the members of this spending administration—to follow his august example. And having taken up this lofty position, what does he do ? He hurries a confiscatory tax through a subservient Council, and goes off to shoot wild beasts ! Nero fiddled when Rome was burning, and Mayo, Minister of Public Works, struck pigs and shot tigers, while his agents levied rupees from the public whom he lectured for inattention to his grand doings. We quite admit that there is this much to be said for the Public Works Minister—he inherited a bad system, and he has done something to mitigate its effects ; but on the other hand—where, in his speech can be found a word disapproving of the system ? Nowhere. On the contrary he glories in the amount spent and to be spent ; he reduced the excess of last year "with very great reluctance," he would have preferred to continue the expenditure, but had he done so, the excess of deficit would have been too great, even for him. Do not let it be said that this is unfair criticism. It is not, because the noble Minister of Public Works has framed his budget of expenditure exactly on the principle adopted by his predecessors ; he does not utter a word to show that he thinks it a wrong principle ; he makes not even a promise of amendment, he gives no hope that a day will come when the Supreme Government will limit its expenditure by its legitimate means, instead of augmenting the means, year after year, to meet the expenditure. Nor is the mischief confined to the fact that the evil method we have described is still in full swing. Under the existing system of managing the finances we have absolutely no security that the actual expenditure on public works in 1870-71 will not exceed the amount set apart, nor that next year, another half dozen pies in the rupee will not, upon the tyrant-plea of necessity, be added to the impost. For observe. In framing his budget Sir Richard Temple has allowed nothing for the unforeseen—we are wrong, he has allowed a purely imaginary £163,000 ! Although his budget speech is studded with facts showing that Indian finance is largely at the mercy of accident, yet he has gone on the assumption that there will be no accidents in 1870-71, just as his predecessors assumed that there would be none during their tenure of office !

Lord Mayo implores us to look at his figures, he is greedy for "public support ;" he is manifestly charmed with the multiplicity and the magnitude of his projects and grants ; he exults in the fact that, out of revenue and out of loan, he has spent in two years a sum equal to the "available income" of one, and he proudly says of the expenditure of the current year—nearly fourteen millions that it is "an effort in the direction of public improvement that has hardly ever been attempted by any other nation in the world." Cheap glory to you, my Lord, since it is secured at our cost—since you can only make and don your civic crown by levying a war-tax of oppressive amount in time of peace, since, having the power, you insist on this generation paying for benefits to be enjoyed by posterity. It is absolutely useless to criticise the figures of the Public Works Minister and Viceroy, since they are decrees of absolute power. They represent knowledge, curious but useless, except in so far as it testifies to the reckless prodigality of the State. The only criticism that may possibly be useful is a criticism of the principle on which Lord Mayo is trying to build the edifice of his own glory as a Pro-Consul. The principle, we contend, is unsound, and pregnant with severe injustice, since it involves purely class taxation, singularly grievous in its operation. The sound policy would be to say not how many works shall we build, but how many can we afford to build, and to sanction grants within the amount that may be available in any year. This remark applies to such works as it may be deemed expedient to construct out of revenue. That revenue should be the annual surplus, left after providing a margin for those unforeseen liabilities so certain to be incurred in a large realm like India. The other class of expenditure on public works, that defrayed by loans, should be strictly what is called reproductive, and should be regarded by the State as an investment ; the loans being re-paid from a sinking fund made up of returns from capital invested—the revenue advancing the amount annually necessary to pay the interest. There is not in this speech of Lord Mayo even a hint that he dreams of acting on a sound and safe system, or that he intends, for a moment, to depart from the bad plan of fixing expenditure, over and above absolute requirements, and trusting to extraordinary and unjust taxation to supply the cash thus arbitrarily determined on. On the contrary, while he is revelling in schemes that will entail millions of expenditure, he has failed to lay down a single sound principle—his only idea being that, when, in the middle of a year, he falls into a panic at the notion that he may be going too fast, he must pull up abruptly and at any cost ; and forthwith hastily lay on new taxation on the plea that "the money must be had."

We feel it desirable to add that we do not impugn the sincerity and benevolence of Lord Mayo's motives. We believe that he and his colleagues have for their object the general good of the people. But Lord Mayo has lived long enough to know that purity of motive, philanthropical ardour, are no guarantees for sound statesmanship, especially in the regions of finance. He has invited criticism and we trust he will get plenty. Our allegation is that his whole system of finance is unsound, and that his Public Works finance is evil in itself and productive of evil to others. In the long run that evil will produce greater evils—it will destroy the loyalty of the European population, and not only the loyalty, it will gradually weaken that high feeling of honour, and sap into that integrity, now the just boast of the services, and the bulk of the Europeans in India.

THE HON. B. H. ELLIS, now on his way from England, may be looked for in a fortnight hence.

THE Cabul authorities have proposed to establish a dak between Cabul and Peshawur. The dâk will run twice a week ; the charge per letter to be 3 annas 6 pies.

IT is in contemplation to erect a statue in the People's Park, Madras, in honour of Sir Charles Trevelyan, formerly Governor of that presidency. The local "Mail" applauds the idea.

THE "National Paper," a Bengal print, sharply criticizing the increase of the income-tax, happily remarks—"We hope the Government will not repeat the blunder of killing the calf which daily produced a golden egg."

THE following addendum has been issued to the order Major-General Malcolm passed on leaving the command in Sind :—

"Major-General Malcolm inadvertently omitted to add the name of Captain Phelps, R.E., Executive Engineer, to those officers whose services are specially acknowledged. The constant references made to this officer, on points connected with quarters and public works, have always been attended to with the greatest promptitude, which has much assisted business, and added to the comfort of the troops."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Russia.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL.

IN the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, in replying to Mr. Bagwell, said that the Nawab Nazim of Bengal had been permitted, as a special favour, to present his memorial to the Duke of Argyll personally instead of through the Government of India. He added that the memorial had been sent to India for report.

Captain Greville-Nugent has been unseated for Longford.

H. M. S. transport Crocodile has arrived at Portsmouth.

UNCOVENANTED FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

The "Home News" of yesterday states that revised uncovenanted furlough rules have been forwarded to the Indian Government.

The demands of the European officials relative to [illegible] facilities for taking furlough in Europe, [illegible] retirement and pensions, are refused on the ground of the condition of the [illegible] undecided. The majority of the Indian Council stubbornly oppose the proposed abolition of local Commanders-in-Chief. The Duke of Argyll is equally unyielding in regard to the project of the Horse Guards to fairly distribute the divisional commands in India between officers of different presidencies, and His Grace objects to place officers of one presidency in command of troops belonging to another.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House of Commons is daily discussing the Irish Land Bill in its morning and evening sittings. The chief clauses have passed, and all opposition amendments have been rejected. Government have, however, made material concessions.

OBITUARY.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—Lieutenant Davis, Captain B. J. Morrison, Captain James Stewart.

Via Red Sea.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL.

Charles Green.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL, AFT.

The tone of the Cotton Market opens active and advancing.

Total weekly sales of Cotton..	94,000 bales.
" " Surats....	28,000 "
Import of Cotton...........	76,000 "
" Surats........	10,000 "
Stock of Cotton...........	81,750 "
Fair Dhollera 9½d.	

SPAIN.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL, NIGHT.

Tranquillity has been restored in Spain except in Barcelona.

CANADA.

Latest advices from Canada state that great excitement has been caused there in consequence of the execution of Scott by Reille. Government have announced the adoption of an energetic policy.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE PAYMENT OF OVER-REGULATION PRICES.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, 10 A.M.

The appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the payment by officers of over-regulation prices for commissions in the army appears in last night's "Gazette."

The Commissioners are instructed to report on the extent to and manner in which the practice prevails in the army—the practice and circumstances under which a person who had paid a sum has been accustomed to receive it back on the sale of his commission, or, on the other hand, the circumstances under which the sum paid is not recoverable. The Commission is also to enquire into and report upon the degree of recognition which the practice has hitherto received from any of the public departments or overseers, and how far the statutes and Royal Warrant affecting the same have been actually enforced.

INDIAN SURGEONS.

Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Sir J. R. Bayley in the House of Commons last night, said that "employed salary" of regimental surgeons in the Indian army was comparatively small, because the "unemployed salary" had recently been raised and was considered very liberal.

The Secretary of State had communicated to the Indian Government that he would prefer that Indian surgeons should alone be prohibited from receiving 50 pent. of their salaries when they are on furlough in Europe.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT PARIS.

PARIS, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred here.

The resignation of M. Buffet, the President of the Council, has been accepted. The resignations of the other Ministers have either been presented or are imminent. It is believed that the entry of M. Laguerroniere and of M. Magne into the Cabinet is probable.

M. Ollivier remains Premier.

The insurrection in Catalonia has been suppressed.

Telegrams from Vienna announce that the Ministerial crisis continues.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX.

CALCUTTA, 9TH APRIL, 9-50 A.M.

A preliminary meeting was held yesterday with a view of calling a public meeting to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the Income Tax, and praying for the efficient administration of the Indian Finances.

The meeting will probably be held on the 4th instant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, we learn, has had some good sport in Khandeish. One tiger he disposed of in an instant by a shot in the neck ; and he was the first to hit a second, which was ultimately slain by others of the party. The weather has been hot in Khandeish, but we believe His Excellency's health has greatly improved.

THE B. B. & C. I. TERMINUS.

THERE is now a fair prospect that the standing dispute between the Bombay Government and the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company will be brought to a close. The Board of the Railway Company, sitting in London, have at length definitely accepted the Gun Carriage Manufactory as the site for a terminus ; and it may be presumed that the works will be set going at a reasonably early day. It is to be hoped that the company will consult the convenience of the public and run as few trains as possible, and none between five and eight o'clock in the evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 18TH MARCH.

ABOUT four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 18th ultimo. The Golconda left Suez on 26th March at 1-30 P.M., arrived at Aden at 9-40 on the evening of the 1st instant, and left for Bombay at 3 o'clock next afternoon. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Mr and Mrs T Munell, Mrs Wynne and two infants, Mrs J Smith, Miss Stewart, Miss Lewis, Dr Hutchinson, Messrs H Fuller, E and L B Ingham, and J Martin (en route to Ceylon).

From Gibraltar—Mrs Chichester.

From Marseilles—Lord Napier of Magdala, Colonel Dillon, Captain Van Heythusen, Captain Ryves, Captain Roberts, Messrs H M Birdwood, Thompson, A Dent, Reeves, and Bramwell ; Don A V Quadros, and Mr M Cursetjee.

From Suez—Captain Janett, and Mr Sorabjee.

ARRIVAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, who succeeds H. E. Sir William Mansfield in the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, arrived at Bombay from England on Saturday afternoon by the P. & O. steamer Golconda. He was accompanied by Colonel Dillon, who was his secretary when he was chief of the Bombay Army, and still occupies that position. The others of His Excellency's personal staff are Captain W. A. Scott, Lieutenant Augustus FitzGeorge of the Rifle Brigade (to which Colonel Dillon also belongs), and Captain Napier. These, however, were not with him on board the steamer. Capt. Napier is still in England. A number of officers and other gentlemen went on board the Golconda to meet His Excellency. Amongst them were Brigadier-General Stock, Brigade Major Warden, Col. Lumsden, C.S.I., Quartermaster General of the Bengal Army, Captain Robinson, I.N., Superintendent of Marine, Captain Pryce, Master Attendant, and the Hon. Justice Warden. Lord Napier was brought ashore by Captain Robinson, and landed at the Apollo Bunder, where a number of other officers had gathered. A salute of seventeen guns was fired. His Excellency leaves Bombay to-day for Peshawur, where he will join the Governor General The railway is open without a break, and Lord Napier will go straight through to Allahabad. While here Lord Napier is the guest of Brigadier-General Stock. It is a pleasure to be able to add that he is looking wonderfully well.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

IN hailing the coming, we have at the same time to speed the going Chief. H. E. Sir William Mansfield, after a little more than five years' tenure of the command-in-chief of the Indian Army, left Bombay for England yesterday morning, with several officers who have belonged to his personal staff. A number of gentlemen accompanied him on board. A salute of seventeen guns was fired in his honour on Saturday.

Before becoming head of the Forces in India, Sir William Mansfield was Chief of the Bombay Army, and it is an interesting coincidence that he is succeeded now by the same officer who took his place then.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLA.

WE regret deeply to have to record the death of His Highness the Maharajah of Kuppoorthulla. He left Bombay for England by mail steamer on the 26th ultimo, and a week ago was reported by telegram from Aden to have been put on board the Golconda for this port in a dying state. In spite of the terms of the telegram it was hoped the Maharajah's indisposition would turn out to be of a temporary character, due more to fear and sea sickness than to any consti[illegible] stand, Bright's disease, (of the kidneys), of which he had shown symptoms before he left Bombay, but it had been considered that a sea-voyage would set him up. The Golconda left Aden at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2nd, and at 7-40 the same night the Rajah breathed his last. The body has been brought to Bombay, and committed to the care of two sons of the deceased, who promptly left their home on receiving intelligence of their father's condition, and arrived here on Friday with about fifty followers. It is intended of course that the remains should undergo cremation. Mr. J. T. T. Brown, undertaker, had them placed in a leaden coffin and taken yesterday in a hearse to the Byculla station, whence a special train left with them for Nassick at 2 o'clock. They were to be burnt there early this morning. The deceased Rajah was thirty-eight years of age ; his son and successor, Kursutsing by name we believe, is about twenty-one. The Dewan of the state, and the other natives who left Bombay with the Rajah, have returned with his corpse. Col. Nassau Lees, however, went on by the Baroda to Suez. The sons of the Rajah have been staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

The Maharajah of Kuppoorthulla was a prince who deserved well of the British Government. During the Mutiny—conspicuously at the seige of Lucknow—he actively assisted our forces, having placed himself and his troops with that object under the orders of General Sir Hope Grant. He got the Mutiny Medal, which he was always proud to wear ; and he was honoured in addition with the Grand Cross of the Star of India. On other accounts is his death to be regretted. Native princes who have been thinking of following the example he set in undertaking a journey to Europe may now feel frightened by a fate in no way caused by the voyage. In the case of those whose object in going would be selfish and impertinent (the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad is an example) it would be a blessing, perhaps, if they were to remain frightened, and were to confine themselves to the means afforded them in this country of airing their grievances. But there are others, like the Rajah of Kolapoor in our presidency, who might be expected to have better motives in going, and who, it is to be hoped, will not be deterred by what has befallen the unlucky Maharajah of Kuppoorthulla.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

ANOTHER case arising from the failure of the Albert Company has been decided by Vice Chancellor James this week. It was a petition to wind up the Manchester and London Life Assurance Society which was formed in 1852, transferred its business to the Western in 1861, and then, through the latter, was amalgamated with the Albert in 1865. The petition was presented by policy-holders. The Western Company, on acquiring the business of the Manchester, became liable for all its debts, and covenanted in the deed of transfer to discharge its liabilities. The petition was therefore resisted on behalf of both companies, and it was sought to show that the petitioners had accepted the Albert as their debtor, by the fact of paying premiums not only to the Western but to the Albert. The Vice Chancellor, however, declared that "novation" had not been proved. Although the Manchester was said to have become extinct in 1861, it appeared that in the following year the receipts for the premiums were dated from the old address and were headed with the name of the Manchester Company, followed by the words "incorporated with the Western Assurance Company." Again, after the amalgamation of the latter with the Albert, the receipts bore at the head the name of the Albert, followed by the words "with which are united the Western Life Assurance Company" and another. These facts, his Honour thought, were inconsistent with the assertion that the Manchester had ceased to exist. The amalgamation of the Western with the Albert, in its turn, had been effected without the assent or authority of the policy-holders, who were directed to pay their premiums to the Albert, and there was no proof of the creditor accepting a new debtor instead of the old. He consequently ordered the Manchester Company to be wound up, but in order to make the liquidation as inexpensive as possible, the liquidator of the Albert would act in the same capacity for the Manchester ; and as it was supposed that the Western was solvent and able to bear all the claims upon the Manchester, the usual expenses connected with liquidation and settling a list of contributories might be altogether avoided. This case introduces us to another variety of the troubles arising from amalgamation. The Albert is not liable for claims upon a society amalgamated without the consent of the policy holders, whose first remedy is against the Western, which covenanted to pay these liabilities, and failing it, against their own original debtor the Manchester. They are thus well enough secured, as the case turns out, but the shareholders of the Western now discover that they did not transfer their burden to the Albert, as they fondly hoped had been done, and are still liable. The variety of circumstances that may prove or disprove "novation"—that is, a renewing of the contract with other principals,—is practically infinite, and each case of course will be decided by its own special characteristics. We have not yet got through a third of the list of absorbed companies, and most of them involve points of novelty for trial.

A petition for winding up the Monarch Insurance Company has been presented to the Lord Chancellor, and will be heard this day week by Vice Chancellor Malins. It is presented by Mr. A. H. Baily, the advertising agent, who is I suppose a creditor for work connected with getting up the company. It is quite a new one—not, I think, two years old,—and does a marine and fire business. The underwriter is Mr. Tatlock, formerly well known at Lloyd's, and latterly at Bristol. It was this company which was instrumental in detecting and convicting the man Brown, who was lately tried at the Old Bailey for making fictitious claims on pretended cargoes of herrings, insured and subsequently lost. Brown was really successful in imposing on the Ocean and other companies, but the Monarch and the United Ports, having less money to spare, closely criticised every claim and made little ado about resisting one when a plausible excuse offered. The felonious Brown was entrapped rather neatly. After it had been found his claim was a swindle it *was* professedly passed, and he was told to call at a particular time at the office in Finch Lane for a cheque—£250 I think. He did so, received the cheque from the hands of Mr. Tatlock, who asked if he had a wife and family, and on leaving the office was arrested at the door by a detective in waiting. I have no idea what the result of the winding up petition will be, but expect to see it granted. The company must, I should think, be weak, and their report a few months ago was anything but favourable. The chairman is Earl Paulett.

By a Chancery notice, creditors of the Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society—one of those merged in the Albert in 1860—are required to send in their claims on or before the 20th April to Mr. John Young, the official liquidator, at 16, Tokenhouse Yard. The 28th of that month is fixed for hearing and adjudicating on debts and claims at the chambers of Vice Chancellor James.

A cry of distress has come up from Liverpool in connection with the Suez Canal. Very little employment can be found for the magnificent fleet of sailing vessels that has hitherto carried on the trade with the East round the Cape ; outward freights are miserably low and homeward are even worse, steamers getting the preference of all that is going. The present state of the freight market at Bombay is selected as representative of the silent revolution which the *magnum opus* of M. de Lesseps has already achieved. Twenty shillings a ton out and twenty-five shillings for cotton home, mean ruin to the British shipowner, unless he can diminish the length of his voyage by one-half, a task of course beyond his power, if he owns a sailing vessel, and must still circumnavigate the Cape of storms. If things at home are so bad now when our harbours are almost empty, what will be the case when the westerly wind brings up the many thousands of tons of shipping at present overdue ? I really do not know what is to be said to comfort the minds of shipowners in such a conjuncture, but I certainly think little of the topics of consolation administered by the *Liverpool Albion*. That journal is of opinion that by and bye some work will turn up to give occupation to sailing vessels still. But if the Canal is a permanent success, all the most profitable traffic will pass through it, and to sailing vessels would only be left the carriage of rough and cheap cargoes, such as coals and minerals. Then, what are they to get homewards, and what inducement would there be for the outward voyage, if they had to come home in ballast ? Of course there will be an increase of general trade as a result of shorter and easier communication, but I imagine too much is made of this. If the Canal continues a success, increased trade will simply mean increased steamers to carry it on, not a demand for sailing vessels. Besides, shipowners here seem entirely to forget that the saving of time by using the Canal is equivalent to doubling our steam tonnage employed in the eastern trade. If a steamer now makes two voyages for one that it formerly did, there must be a large increase in the trade to give even the steamers full employment. All this, of course, is independent of the question whether the steamships now using the Canal are making profitable voyages. I should say their owners are all losing money, and that a considerable rise in freights is needed to pay them. This however is an evil which will cure itself, and shipowners know their own business best.

The screw steamer India, 1,100 tons, arrived in the docks here on Monday from Calcutta 24th January, and Malta 26th February, completing the voyage in 48 days. The Brazilian, which your readers already know, is advertised to leave again on the 31st of this month, and will take passengers to Bombay at the rate of 45 guineas cabin and 25 guineas, second class. On the other hand, I see that [illegible] their passenger rates are £56 first class, £36 second, which includes wines and beer. Notwithstanding the energy, however, with which some of the French have taken up the Canal routes, English vessels still almost monopolize the trade. A telegram received on Wednesday mentions that between the 1st and 14th of this month one Egyptian, one Italian, one Austrian, four French, and seventeen English vessels passed through.

The gallant and speculative baronet mentioned in a recent letter of mine has at last come to avowed grief. Sir William Russell, M.P. for Norwich, and once M.P. for Dover, is the man. Applications have been made in bankruptcy to stay action on certain judgments entered against him, and the whole state of his affairs will soon be disclosed. I am told some of his speculations have been so wild and irrational as to resemble the freaks of insanity rather than the doings of a man in his sober senses. His chief losses seem to have been in shipping. I should like to find out the owner who has *not* lost by shipping within the last year or so, even when he understood his business and could give it his personal attention—but as for a gallant officer of Hussars, a survivor of Balaklava, a member of Parliament, and a country gentleman, what can we say ?—*que diable allait-il faire dans cette galere*,—or in any boat at all ?

The anticipations in my last letter as to a revival in cotton have been already justified by the result. The sales this week have been considerable at a gradual stiffening of prices, although large supplies of the staple are known to be at hand. The actual advance has been slight, perhaps not above an eighth per pound, but the tone is altogether better. Such a recovery may always be expected under similar circumstances. After cotton has fallen to a certain point, extra purchases for consumption may at present be looked for as a matter of course. I quite expect to see a reaction again, however, soon. Enormous quantities of American cotton are close at hand, and now that the wind has changed, we shall I daresay have 100,000 bales from that source within the next week. The first effect of this will be an access of dulness to the market, and the further circumstance that Indian cotton will be largely coming to hand months before the usual date of arrival, will have a disturbing influence. But all this will pass away, inasmuch as the actual world's stock available will remain unaffected. Nor is Manchester by any means badly off just now. The downward tendency in the raw material in the last week or two was accompanied by a proportionate drop in goods and yarns, and both have now been arrested. The advices from your port and from Calcutta are discouraging, but on the other hand some of the smaller eastern markets are in a better position, and the demand for these and for China has kept manufacturers busy and has prevented accumulation of stock. As for spinners, they are mostly from four to six weeks under contract.

The shipments to your port in February of Manchester goods were as follows ; plain cottons, 14,995,890 yards ; dyed and coloured cottons, 1,850,757 yards ; printed, 1,596,290 yards ; twist, 475,795 lbs.

The attempt made by Mr. James Thomson of the Agra Bank, and by an influential body of supporters, to reconstruct the Albert Insurance Company, makes, I am assured, fair progress. Many of the shareholders in the amalgamated institutions have already consented to subscribe the requisite amounts on their proportion of the £260,000, the sum calculated to make good the deficiency on the estate, and put the office in a state of solvency. No plan I have yet seen offers such fair chances of success, and the respectability of the acting promoters is beyond cavil.

The Bank of England had their general Court yesterday, and declared a dividend of 4½ per cent., leaving the "Rest," after payment, £3,000,027 15s. 10d.

The National Bank of India's report has been issued. Profit for the half year ending 31st December last—£20,511-3-9, and the Directors propose a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, carrying forward £6,591-3 9.

The failures to be noted are—John Ingham & Co., Halifax, manufacturers ; E. & J. Lumsden, ship-builders, Sunderland ; Peter Eckersley and Son, sharebrokers, Manchester ; Robert Varty, sharebroker, Liverpool ; Wm. Redmayne, wine merchant, Clitheroe ; H. and P. Berry and Son, machine-makers, Bradford ; R. and S. Brear, manufacturers, Bradford ; T. D. Dixon, manufacturer, of Leeds and Morley ; Adamsons, shipbuilders, Grangemouth. In addition to the above it must be pointed out that there are many small failures in certain neighbourhoods, Halifax, for instance, the particulars of which do not find their way into print, though of course they add to the local trouble from which trade may suffer. There has been one failure here in the grain trade—Vogan Brothers, Mill St., Dockhead, liabilities about £25,000.

The Bills on India on Wednesday last went at the same price as before ; minimum 1s. 11d., and tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive about 56 per cent ; above that price, in full.

A shipment of £15,000 in silver for your port has been made by the screw steamer Greenwood, which sailed yesterday from Southampton. There is a slight turn in the bullion movement this week, leading to a purchase of £30,000 in American eagles for New York. The exchange has turned strongly in favour of America, and more specie will probably be sent thither from this side. In about six weeks, however, large remittances will have to be made from the States to Europe to pay interest on their debt, while the French exchange is altogether in our favour, so that we are not afraid of greater stringency in money at present.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, March 18.)

INDIA-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve the following promotions among the officers in the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Llewellyn Paxton, Edward Winterton Dun, Richard Clarke Babington, Henry Ambrose Hare, and John Trist Clarke.

To be Majors.—Captains John Charles Middleton, Frederick George Hankin, Lancelot Henry Isaac, Frederic Thomas Miller, Henry Daniel Cloete, Henry Tod Stuart, Forster Frederick Robert Bishop, Richard Augustus Chadwick, Arthur Thaddeus Searle, Hugh Christian Menzies, and John Dunscombe Vallance.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants John Nevitt Bennett, Thomas Rooke Tabuteau, Elphinstone Shaw, Alexander Fairlie Dobbs, Walter Coningham, George Chrystie, David Monro, and Albert Francis Orchard.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors John Ashburner and Robert Dicey Hassard.

To be Major.—Captain Thomas Edward Britten.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants George Coussmaker and Henry John Stock.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officer to resign his commission :—

Captain Alfred Hobart Wodehouse, Bombay Infantry.

BOMBAY.

MR. ROBERT BOILEAU has been appointed senior Sheriff bailiff in the room of Mr. John Mahon.

MR. LANCELOT FLETCHER took the usual declaration as an Attorney and Proctor at the High Court before Sir M. R. Westropp, on Saturday.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 51 feet 6 inches ; on the corresponding date last year it was 49 feet 3 inches.

WE have to remind the gentlemen summoned to serve on the jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, that their presence will be required at the Court-house at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CASE AGAINST A DANCING GIRL.—The case against a dancing-girl, who was charged with intentionally insulting Gunputrao Muhadowrao, a clerk in the office of the Collector of Income-Tax, in the presence of other persons, was called for further hearing before Mr. Showell on Saturday, but neither of the parties appearing in Court, the Magistrate dismissed it.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Carson brings his Bombay season to a close. It is only necessary to refer to the programme. Seldom has there been so strong a company in Bombay. The performances are to be for the benefit of Mr. Harvey and Signor Abecco, and we hope they will have reason to be satisfied with the proceeds. The company goes, we believe, to Madras.

A SEA CASE.—On Saturday before Mr. Connon, James Edwards, chief mate of the ship Calypso, was charged with having committed an assault against the person of the master of the ship, Mr. J. H. Johnson. About a week ago complainant saw the chief mate in the store-room opening a bottle of brandy. On being reprimanded, the defendant threw a cup of tea in the captain's face. The case was settled by the complainant agreeing to discharge the defendant.

THE MOHURRUM.—On Saturday morning a row took place between a number of Mussulmans near the Karra Talao, the result of which was that six of the men were seriously wounded, having been assaulted with sticks and clubs. These men were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. Three of the ring-leaders were apprehended by the police and were placed before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, who convicted them, and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

THE *Sindian* reports that the steamer Gogra with two barges in tow, from Kurrachee, and laden with stores for the Euphrates expedition, on entering the Gulf encountered a gale, and sustained much injury, but was able to put into Gwadur. The damage sustained by the steamer was chiefly caused through the heavy working of the flats (accompanying her,) and their coming in forcible contact with the sides of the vessel. One of the flats has also sustained much injury, as well as the cargo ; and it is proposed to despatch both of them to Bagdad, in buggalows. The steamer was to leave Gwadur when the weather had moderated.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The second Criminal Sessions of this year open to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt. There are twenty-nine cases in all, implicating thirty-two prisoners. Of the latter twenty are Hindoos, eight Mahomedans, two Europeans, and two Portuguese. The cases for trial may be thus classified :—One of murder ; one of attempt to murder ; four of voluntarily causing grievous hurt ; one of defamation ; one of forgery ; one of enticing away a woman ; one of taking a gratification other than legal remuneration ; [illegible] ; one of cheating ; one of kidnapping ; one of delivering counterfeit coins ; one of causing miscarriage ; thirteen of theft ; and one [illegible] unnatural offence. Five of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon ; fourteen by Mr. Sh[illegible] by Mr. Nana Morojee ; and one by [illegible].

WE understand that Colonel J. L. Elgee, of the Royal Artillery, who is now at Ahmedabad, will be appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Wanowrie.—*Poona Observer*, April 9.

MR. EMIL WOLTMANN has arrived at Kurrachee and taken over charge of Reuter's agency from Mr. H. Williams, who proceeds shortly to take up a superior appointment in connexion with the same company in Australia.—*Sindian*, April 6.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP GLENFALLOCH, Captain Skinner, arrived on the 9th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE BRIG BRITAIN'S PRIDE, Captain Collins, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

THE SHIP NORTHUMBERLAND, Captain Ford, arrived on the 9th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP JOHN ELLIOT, Captain Griffiths, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo. She spoke the ship Quorn.

THE S. S. GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, sailed on Saturday last for Cochin with a general cargo, and following passengers :—For Vingorla—Captain A. R. Wilson. For Beypore—Mr. Hepward, and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Carwar with a general cargo and following passengers :—Mr. Pole, Mr. Hill, Mr. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Phleideres, and six children, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Liontier, Mr. Lister, Mr. Chrystal, Lieutenant H. Whyte, and one hundred deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE 83RD FOOT.

H. M. S. INDIAN TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain Curme, arrived in harbour on Friday evening with the officers and upwards of 900 men of the 83rd Regiment for Poona. She left Suez on the 25th ultimo, arrived at Aden on the 31st, and left for Bombay on the following day. The following are the names of the officers of the 83rd Regiment who have arrived (besides whom the Euphrates has brought Lieut. G. W. Dale, 107th Regiment, Lieutenant E. A. Gibbon, R. A., and Staff Assistant Surgeon R. G. Seagrave) :—

Colonel A. B. Hankey. Majors E. Meurant and J. Wakefield. Captains C. C. Gore, G. G. Beazley, F. Karslake, W. C. Strickland, C. S. Smith, R. O. de Montmorency, R. H. James, and G. W. Cockburn. Lieutenants E. A. Butler, C. J. Wyndham, B. A. Metcalfe, G. E. S. Cartwright, T. P. Powell, W. Stewart, J. F. Gibbs, M. O. Kirwan, L. F. Heath, J. W. Anderson and H. C. Bond. Ensigns A. Chichester, R. W. S. Burnett, C. T. Davenport, A. J. P. Nuthal, J. A. R. Bell, C. W. Hinde, the Hon. E. Gifford and J. H. Hardtman. Paymaster F. F. Fereday. Adjutant W. C. Collis. Quarter Master M. McQuade. Surgeon A. R. Hudson, Assist.-Surg. W. Geoghegan.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rangoon, Captain Baker sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers :—

For Suez.—Lieutenant Colonel Macbean, and Captain W. R. B. Worsley.

PASSENGERS TO EUROPE, &c., BY THE AFRICA.

THE following passengers are to proceed by the steamer Africa (Rubattino's), Captain Buzzolini, today :—

To Genoa—Lieut Col and Mrs Haggard and 2 children ; Captain and Mrs Hill, 2 daughters and 3 children ; Captain and Mrs Williams ; Mrs Biggs ; Mr J Robinson ; Mr and Mrs Marriott

To Naples—Major and Mrs Butt ; Major and Mrs Skottowe and family ; Mr and Mrs Upton

To Port Said—Mr Henry Bill ; Mr Chrisantis

To Suez—Mr E C Roberts ; Mr and Mrs P Butler and family

To Aden—Mrs Baker ; and 5 deck passengers

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA FOR EUROPE, &c.

THE following passengers embarked per French mail s.s. Godavery, at Calcutta, on the 5th instant :—

For Marseilles—Mr D J Zemin, Mrs Nicholls and two children, Mr John Fennessy and family, Mr and Mrs Biger, Mr R J Reid, Mr and Mrs Maggi, Mr P C Alignani, Mr J Lynch, Mr and Mrs Cagli and 22 Italian artists, Lieutenant and Mrs Crespigny and child and European servant, Mr T Bruce Lane, and Mrs Peroni.

For Suez.—Mr and Mrs Von Hafen and two children.

For Galle.—Colonel Randall.

For Madras.—Mr L Jackson and European servant, Mr R E Sampson, and Mr Barker.

SIR R. TEMPLE AND—LUCIFER MATCHES.

AN amusing incident occurred yesterday [illegible] in the Council chamber. While members were seriously engaged in debating the income-tax and other measures, a packet was brought in and delivered to Sir Richard Temple. The worthy minister probably thought it contained the very latest returns : but on opening it, the contents proved to be an *empty lucifer match-box*. This was, no doubt, a satire on the return to be expected from the contemplated duty on lucifer matches. It was impossible to conceal the "foundling" that had been thus placed on the door-steps of the Financial Department : so it was quietly handed round amongst the members to their great amusement—no one apparently enjoying the joke more heartily than Lord Mayo himself.—*Indian Daily News*, April 6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

PASSING OF THE 3½ PER CENT. INCOME-TAX BILL.

The Viceroy's Council met on Tuesday, April 5, at 11 o'clock to consider the new Income-tax Bill, and for the disposal of other business. Present: H. E the Viceroy (presiding), Sir H. Durand, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Gordon Forbes, Colonel Strachey, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Cockerell.

Sir Richard Temple presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Currency Act of 1863. There had been no alteration made. The object of the bill, as he had already explained, was two-fold—to raise the amount of the currency reserve invested in Government securities from four to six crores of rupees, and to provide that an officer should be appointed to the Currency Commissionership independent of the Mint-mastership. The bill was passed.

Sir Richard Temple then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill providing for a tax on incomes, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman said—"This is the first time I have experienced any difficulty in voting in this Council. I readily admit that members who, like myself, are unconnected with the Executive Government, are allowed the utmost liberty of opinion on all questions that come under consideration affecting the administration of the country, and that we are allowed every opportunity for arriving at an intelligent conclusion on such questions. On the present occasion I feel the embarrassment of ignorance. On the afternoon of Saturday last, we were summoned to hear the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple read the lengthy discourse I now hold in my hand; and we are again summoned to-day to pass a law by which a limited but influential section of the community are to be subjected to an income-tax of 3½th per cent., being 1½ per cent. more than they now pay, and this at a time of profound peace and ordinary prosperity. Now, my Lord, this is not a light question, and I am conscious that I am no more qualified to sit in judgment on it than any other member of the public. No special information of any kind has been laid before us, and I must say that there is nothing in the hon'ble gentleman's statement calculated to assist us in arriving at a conclusion. As far as I can understand, the gist of the case is this. Last year, an over-sanguine estimate of the opium-revenue was made. This year, the Government have thought it advisable to go into the opposite extreme, and to estimate that the revenue for the year we have now entered on will be one million less than the actuals for last year. To make up this deficiency, this additional income-tax is to be imposed. Now I submit that neither the Government nor any other mortal men can foretell what the opium-revenue will turn out. If there is a surplus, which I understand is not likely, then I have no doubt we shall be told of it with great self-complacency by the hon'ble gentleman next year. But if this most precarious source of income fails altogether or diminishes in a most unexpected manner, I want to know whether the income-tax is to be the only support on which we are to fall back. My Lord, it is some eight months since your Lordship's Government awoke to the fact that, for years previously, you had been exceeding your income. I do not think it said much for the efficiency of the Financial Department that this chronic deficit should have remained so long undiscovered. But the course adopted by the Government met with general approval. They boldy faced the situation, took the public into their confidence, and made a clean breast of every thing. We well know how generously and loyally the confidence thus invited was responded to, and how readily the small section of the community on whom alone the increased income-tax fell accepted the burthen. As for the unfortunate masses, the price of whose salt was raised, they were, and probably still are, in happy ignorance of all that has taken place, or have, perhaps, by this time, consoled themselves with the reflection that it was 'their fate.' Such being the state of affairs, I think we were entitled to expect the Government would, on this occasion, prove that no effort had been spared to reduce the cost of administration, and to devise means by which the incidence of taxation might be more equitably distributed. The hon'ble gentleman's statement is virtually silent on these two essential points. The reductions amount to half a million in Military, and over a million in Public Works expenditure. Now, these reductions are of an obviously arbitrary and wholesale character, and could be effected by a stroke of the pen. What I think we had a right to expect was a clear statement showing the efforts that had been made to revise the expenditure on all the great branches of the administration. But there is a complete silence on this subject. I find, by the tabular statement, that the total expenditure budgeted for is over fifty-five millions. This vast sum is lumped together under thirty heads. I submit it is quite impossible, in the absence of detailed estimates, to arrive at any sort of conclusion as to how much of this expenditure is necessary, and how much is not. For my own part, I entertain the belief very strongly that considerable savings might be effected under almost every head, by thorough and independent revisions. I believe there is an unnecessary amount of highly-paid agency employed in supervising our administration, and that, in our efforts at retrenchment, we should begin at the top and not at the bottom. I have formerly stated in the Council my opinion of the value of the control over the expenditure of subordinate administrations exercised by the Government of India, and I now, on this important occasion, deliberately state that I believe this control to be of as unsatisfactory a character as it well can be. It consists in the Finance office at Calcutta or Simla endeavouring to negative or to reduce every single application for expenditure, and that without any knowledge of what the real requirements of the several administrations are. It is a system of minute distrustful interference, which engenders a resentful spirit of opposition. In spite of all the efforts of the department, charges of all kinds continue to increase, while the machinery of Government is impeded by the friction occasioned. I really believe this question of the relation in which the Supreme Government should stand towards their dependencies is the most important and most pressing state problem of the day, and yet my hon'ble friend disposes of it in one short paragraph. He says (page 45)—'Having now completed my exposition of the finances, I shall, before concluding, mention that the subject of the financial relations between the Supreme Government and the several local Governments is still under the consideration of the Government of India. I have of course formed and recorded my own opinion on the whole subject. But it is really not in my power to say anything regarding the matter on the present occasion, as I cannot tell what decision will be arrived at, or by what time, if formed, it could be carried out.' My Lord, I do not think these remarks will satisfy the expectations of those interested in a solution of this important question. So much for the expenditure. I now turn to the receipts. And here, one cannot help being at once struck with the entire absence of fertility of resource that has been evinced. With the exception of some trifling alterations in the tariff, of too comically small a character to refer to, there is literally nothing but this increase of income-tax. My Lord, I believe this tax to be utterly unsuited to the circumstances of this country. I believe the small results obtained from it are quite incommensurate with the hostility it creates on the part of the few who are called upon to pay it, but who, nevertheless, constitute the intelligent classes of the community. The one redeeming feature in the tax is, that it falls on the native traders, who, while they benefit perhaps more than any others from the security of our rule, would not, but for it, contribute at all towards the burthens of the state. Nevertheless, they generally succeed in evading their liability, and, in my opinion, they might be got at in a far more direct and effectual manner. As to the rest of the tax-paying classes, your own servants are almost the only ones who pay the uttermost farthing. I do not say they are entitled to any credit for doing so, because they have no means of escape. But it would surely be a simpler plan, if they are to be taxed at all, to subject them to a percentage-deduction all round. Whether this would be a politic measure it is not for me, as an interested person, to say. Another class who pay the full quota are the fund-holders. I think it is a mistake to tax this description of income. Practically, by doing so, you simply diminish the public credit, and will be obliged to borrow on proportionately less favourable terms. Then, as regards the mercantile and non-official European community, this class already contribute largely toward the Customs-revenue, and I cannot see the justice of specially subjecting our own countrymen to this impost. Lastly, with respect to the great landed proprietors and agricultural classes I think the simplest plan would be directly to enhance their land-revenue. My view of the income-tax, on the whole, is this: It should, I think, be ordinarily maintained at a minimum of one per cent., if only with the object of keeping up the machinery requisite for its assessment and realization. It should be kept in reserve to meet the exigencies of a war or other unforeseen contingencies. I believe the loyalty of the people would induce them readily to pay, under such circumstances, what they consider to be an intolerable burthen in ordinary times of peace and prosperity. The conclusion I have arrived at is, that the Government have failed to satisfy us of the necessity for this extreme measure. Nor do I consider we can be satisfied that sufficient efforts towards retrenchment have been made. My Lord, I can truly say I have been much perplexed as to the course I should pursue on this occasion. After much anxious thought, I think that, constituted as the Government of this country is, I should not be justified in voting against the bill. In refraining from doing so, I beg to disclaim all responsibility for a measure the reasons for which I have had no opportunity of making myself acquainted with, and which, on the face of it, is opposed to my own judgment.

Mr. Bullen Smith was the next speaker. He had an amendment to propose that, instead of "six pies per rupee," the rate should be one per cent. He was fully conscious that he had no hope of success; for he was sure the views expressed in the Budget Statement were not merely personal, but might be taken as the collective decision of the Executive Council. But although he had no hope of carrying his amendment, yet he moved it for the sake of the opportunity it would give him of discussing the point. He bore testimony to the fulness of the budget statement, and he felt that a care had been bestowed upon it which deserved all praise. He wished, however, he could say that it was satisfactory, and that what it set forth rested on principles of solid finance. There was in it that which was likely to shake confidence, and in its present form he did not consider that it merited approval, with of course some great exceptions. The proposed rate of income-tax he regarded as a measure of unexampled severity—a tax that might, or rather should not be availed of, except in times of direst necessity. Soon after he had taken his seat in Council, a proposal had been made to double the rate of the tax. On that occasion he gave a silent vote, because sufficient cause [illegible] been shown that the case was one of emergency, [illegible] that the Government was entitled to help. He never dreamed, however, that the impost was to be continued, that the augmentation was to be retained. And still less did he imagine that this unpalatable tax—and to the Government unprofitable tax—would be raised to 3½ per cent. The Council might remember that H. H. the Maharajah of Jeypore was present when the tax was doubled; and that, in giving a reluctant consent to it, he had described it as odious to the people. Nothing could be truer and more effective than the Maharajah's condemnation of the measure; and Sir Henry Durand had at the time confirmed it. Sir Richard Temple had taken the remark up sharply, saying that it was not a tax on the people, and that it fell on barely one in a thousand. Accepting that defence, in what sense of equity and justice could he now ask them to pass this bill for a tax of six pies on every rupee earned? It may be a very convenient method of making an account, and making it tally: but surely it was not sound finance. It might not to them—it might not to the better-conditioned middle classes—represent privation; a smaller balance at the banker's is all that it might represent. But looking at the bill in its general operation, it would not be difficult to see that it would be a source of sad difficulty to others. The small fixed incomes of the many that it will affect have recently diminished in value; prices have risen, and the tax will fall on the smaller incomes with a severity of which those better circumstanced can know nothing. The services of many of the latter class have frequently been the subject of encomium, and it had, no doubt, often carried delight to them to learn of the approval with which their endeavours to carry out the views of Government had been regarded. But he would venture to ask whether, if this measure should be carried out, a burden of anxiety might not fall upon them, which would interfere with their ability to work—not affecting the character of the workers, but the character of the work. And then, where and when is this multiplication to stop? He thoroughly distrusted the figures of the budget, and occasion might arise convenient to Sir Richard Temple to venture further than he had gone. According to one of Sir Richard's predecessors in office, the income tax is a mighty engine of reserve to serve the State in time of need. And wherefore in a time of profound peace, should this terrible weapon be brought into play, that when there is no reason to be alarmed, the vision of prosperity should be declared to be purely visionary. None of the proposed changes in the customs were important, excepting the release of the duty on shawls. He might have deemed it an inconsistent measure, but that it had been explained that it was not in the ordinary, but in a political view that the exemption had been contemplated. On the list, however, on which the light of political economy might have taken the opportunity of shining, was grain, on which the export duty was to remain intact. When the subject was under discussion some time ago, Mr. Massey had given a distinct pledge to the effect that if it should be found that the duty affected trade, the Government would afford immediate relief. He had waited a short time ago on Sir Richard Temple, and asked him to redeem that promise. He had pointed out that the duty, representing nearly six per cent., had caused considerable depression, and was regarded as a grievous oppression. The Bengal rice trade had decreased by one-third, and in places drawing their supplies from here by one-half. He had likewise pointed out the competition of Bangkok and Saigon, and showed good reason for the granting of the relief which Mr. Massey had promised. He had asked Sir Richard to redeem that promise, and had left his room, thinking he had made an impression. He had also spoken to him regarding the trade with China. But he had been disappointed. Sir Richard seemed to believe that the trade would revive, and that the depression was not due to the duty, but to the poor crops and the bad times. He did not share in the Finance Minister's ideas, nor in his hopes based on a bumper crop this year, and of famine in a far-distant market. These were very poor foundations for building hopes of the revival of a trade suffering from other causes. The paragraph in the budget statement relating to the income-tax contained some very unusual facts relating to opium. The opium revenue was declining, and would continue to decline. It might not become extinct, but it would soon cease to play an important part in our revenue estimates. The rate per chest fixed was moderate: he was not prepared to say that he should have liked it to have been less. But the average price in China had recently been about 470 dollars per chest, although last evening it had been reported at 513 dollars. The price in China had fallen by about 120 dollars in one year; and he feared the trade would soon be found unprofitable. He had apprehensions that the trade would be reduced, and the prices would further fall in the competition with the China drug. The Chinese officials have recently been priding themselves on the fact, and fostering the cultivation for the sake of gain. He could not propose any specific motion with reference to this subject, but feeling keenly, as business-men may do in all such subjects, he trusted the difficulties would be tided over. He feared that the free expenditure in the P. W. Department had much to do with these difficulties. The revenue was insufficient to bear the strain. There was ordinary expenditure, and there was extraordinary expenditure, how much of one or the other he could not say; but they consumed a large proportion of the revenue. Dealing thus, however, with the revenue, he considered scarcely just and fair. If the Government set great value on those purposes of building to which it devoted a large share of its funds, why should it indent on the revenue of the year, and why not borrow—getting terminable loans, and paying the interest from the year's revenue? Sir Richard Temple ought to have seen long ago how the finances stood; and if he had planned and recommended a loan, he would only have done his duty. It would barely be of avail that he should oppose the new income. His excuse was that it would be the only opportunity he would have of opposing it, which, although it affected only a limited portion of the country, was one of the most obnoxious that could be devised.

Mr. Cowie spoke next. It was supposed he said that the opinions of the non-official members of the Council would have some weight in its divisions. But it was nothing of the kind. Each member simply said what he thought on the subject, and the Government having made up its mind, did as it liked. He might, however, observe on the poverty of invention which the budget manifested. There were many other points for taxation. A succession-tax, for instance, and tobacco-tax. The former—an income-tax on the dead instead of on the living—had, to a certain extent, been approached in the recent Court Fees Bill. He would strongly urge the consideration of the measure, but the Financial Minister feared to enter where others dared to tread. Again he could not understand why, in the face of a deficit, a permanent settlement, granted 77 years ago, under great-[illegible] touched, while, on the face of all things, there was change, while laws and constitutions were constantly being changed, and while year after year we carry on with a deficit which might be effectually remedied by re-settlement, making the wealthy landholders pay their fair share towards its liquidation. He had intended to give notice of an amendment fixing the income-tax at 2 per cent. But as he had failed to do so, he would second Mr. Bullen Smith's amendment.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen added a few words. He was not sufficiently informed to say much, but he believed that the condition of the finances and the subject of taxation had received the most anxious attention, and he would support Sir Richard's proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey said an hon'ble member had told the Council that no sufficient reason had been shown that the establishment of the income-tax was necessary, and that the deficit might have been made up by other means. Doubtless Sir Richard Temple would make a reply to these observations. One necessary question to ask was, what was the cause of the deficit? or what were the causes of the deficit of past years? The conditions in which they found themselves had not arisen from any falling-off in the great branches of their national wealth. It was necessary there should be no misconception on the part of the public on this point. During the last six years the gross revenues had risen from 45 millions to nearly 53 millions in the year just finished. The receipts of the year 1869-70 were much larger than any preceding year in the history of India, and that was not owing to further taxation. Every great branch of revenue, except opium, had gone on steadily improving. He would illustrate this by the five great sources of revenue for the year preceding that which had just ended. The hon'ble gentleman then showed, by a reference to former budgets, that in the items of assessed taxes, excise, customs, salt, and stamps, the revenue had shown a constant tendency to increase. It was clear, then, from the figures he had laid before the Council, that there had been no falling-off of the revenue. To what, then, were the financial difficulties into which they had fallen attributable, particularly as the present time was a time of peace and of apparent prosperity? The hon'ble gentleman answered this by a reference to what he had stated in November last, that there was and must be, from the necessities of the case, uncertainty in Indian finance, arising from temporary accidents, and the imperfect development of our financial system. He was of that opinion still. The reason why there was a deficit, in spite of the Government revenues showing a tendency to increase, was that the growth of expenditure had gone on with too great a rapidity. This was shown by the fact that as soon as they became aware of their position some six months ago, retrenchments and reductions were ordered, and were carried out with such vigour that they had reduced the expenditure of the year just ended by one and a half millions as compared with the year 1869-70, and by 2½ millions as compared with the expenditure of 1868-69. He thought the fact that these reductions had been found possible evidenced that we had been committed to an unnecessary expenditure. There had been unnecessary increases to establishments. If he were asked why those increases to establishments were allowed, he would say that they really did not know that they were spending more than they could afford. His hon'ble colleagues, Messrs. Chapman and Bullen Smith, seemed to be of opinion that Government had not been doing anything to make things satisfactory, and that they had, in fact, drifted on from bad to worse, without doing anything to mend matters. Nothing could be more unjust than a statement of that kind. Some six or seven months only had elapsed since Government told the public, in the most unreserved manner, everything that it knew regarding the real condition of our finances. As a matter of fact, therefore, they had, during the last few months, taken steps which would have the effect of improving the balance between income and expenditure to the extent of more than 2½ millions sterling. It was unjust, therefore, to talk as if the Government had done nothing. It was unhappily true that, notwithstanding all that the Government had done, even if the income-tax remained at 2 per cent. at which it had been recently fixed, there would have been a deficit for the current year—there would, indeed, have been a sum of three quarters of a million to make good. It had been said, what confidence was there for the future? It was impossible, from the nature of the case, to state altogether fully the grounds upon which the Government believed that those estimates might be relied on. Unless people had had an opportunity of knowing the labour which had been bestowed on the framing of the estimates, and the system on which they had been framed, it was perhaps hardly to be expected that the public should implicitly receive them. But, for his part, he believed that the estimates for the ensuing year were as correct as it was possible for the Government to make them. Thanks to Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary, to whose abilities he had, on more than one occasion, borne public testimony, the estimate had been framed in a totally different manner to anything which had been attempted before. He could say, from what he knew, that the estimates deserved the confidence of the public. One and a half million must be provided if the income-tax were to be reduced two per cent. Now, how was this sum to be provided? Could it be done by reduction of expenditure? It had been said, why could they not reduce the expenditure, or diminish, by ¾ of a million, the grant for public works? He thought that both the Council and the public should fully understand what had been done in that direction. The honorable gentleman then, at considerable length, entered into details of the expenditure of that department, showing the reduced expenditure consequent on reduction of last year as compared with the expenditure of previous years. It was difficult to make reductions in such a department. Besides, it was often a doubtful economy. By stopping works of great utility in progress, there might be more loss than gain. The result of the reductions that had been effected was that they had own establishments largely in excess of what was required for the works in progress. He might illustrate his remarks by Calcutta. There where huge buildings—all exhibiting the same half-finished appearance—stopped for want of money. The question really was, whether, in what had been done, the reduction of expenditure had not gone to too low a point? The hon'ble gentleman then replied to the remarks of Mr. Chapman, to the effect that there was scarcely any branch of the public service in which other reductions might not be made, and gave his reasons at length for taking objection to Mr. Bullen Smith's suggestion, that some of the larger heads of military expenditure, such as the ten millions to be spent upon barracks, should be raised by loan. The main reason was this, that borrowing for such a class of works was bad in principle, and that the cost of barracks should be met from revenue. Mr. Strachey quoted copiously from a despatch recently sent home to the Secretary of State, which extracts went to show that the Government of India had unanimously set their face against resorting to borrowing for such works. The hon'ble gentleman then replied to Mr. Cowie's suggestion for a Succession duty, which, for the present at least, appeared to him to be impracticable, though it was a subject for the local authorities to discuss. What, then, after looking to all sources, were the means left to make good the three quarters of a million deficit if the Income-tax for the current year were not enhanced? Sir Richard Temple answered—by the Income-tax. He (Mr. Strachey) endorsed that view: he believed it to be the only measure practicable. He agreed with Mr Chapman as to the enhanced rate. If he did not firmly believe that it would only last for the present year, nothing would induce him to give his consent to it. He would prefer to see a low rate of Income-tax kept as a permanent part of our financial system. By keeping the machinery in order, we could add one or two millions to our revenue at any time. But if in the time of prosperity we raised the Income-tax to an excessive amount we should shut ourselves off from an almost certain source of revenue in the time of danger. Mr. Strachey then gave it as his emphatic opinion that there was only one way of setting the financial house in order, and permanently keeping it so; and the credit of that discovery was due to the Madras Government. It was shortly this—don't expend imperial revenues upon local objects, but give the local Government a discretionary power to raise their own funds for purely local purposes. Until this was done, the Indian finances, in his judgment, would never be put upon a sound footing.

Sir Henry Durand, returning to what Mr. Bullen Smith had observed regarding the debate in November last, said that he had spoken and voted then, believing the Income-tax would be a temporary measure. He concurred on account of the exigency. When it was, for the first time, imposed in India, it was temporary. Mr. Laing revived it; Sir Charles Trevelyan extinguished it, as unsuited except in an emergency. It was re-imposed during Sir John Lawrence's period of office, and adopted as a policy. He had agreed with H. H. the Maharajah of Jeypore that the tax is odious to the people, but at the same time felt bound to support Sir Richard on account of the emergency. On the same grounds he again supported the measure, although the increase within six months equalled what Mr. Wilson had proposed in a time of great emergency. He was unwilling to interfere with the full-swing of the financial system, or to alter it while it was in full play. Although hostile to it—looking upon it as a War-tax—he nevertheless would vote for the measure. He concurred with much that had fallen from Messrs. Bullen Smith and Cowie: but the very moderate amount of the surplus showed an anxiety that no more had been raised than could be helped. He might have ventured further—so far as the military debt was concerned—and showed how every effort had been made to reduce expenditure; but he considered—in a matter so complex as reducing the strength of an army, with so many different views on the subject amongst those who were concerned in the responsibility, and with the great responsibility in view that the War Secretary bore—it would be wiser, not to enter into any exposition. The attempt at army reduction had been earnest, great, uncompromising, and thorough. But he could not say what had been done except how warmly Sir Richard had entered into the proposals. They were in a state of suspense, although perfectly prepared to carry out any reduction ordered by the Home Government. He felt inclined to say more with regard to the administration of the country, as well as to the military system; but the Legislative Council was not the place to discuss these subjects, and until they were settled, they were better in the Executive Council. As to one thing, however, he hoped there could be no doubt—the earnestness of the Government in India in studying these reforms, and the co-operation of the local Governments. He was sure that if he was at liberty to speak, he would show the Council that, in the department with which he was most concerned, there had been an active desire to comply with the demand for retrenchment, and that although more might be done to which he was not at liberty to allude, much had been done without touching the efficiency of the army to reduce expenses here, and meet the wishes of the authorities at home. One other point he would allude to, was the promised audited account of public works extraordinary. It was a matter of extreme importance. The Government were known to be spending large sums, and a statement of the kind, showing the works being carried out, ordinary and extraordinary, would satisfy the public—shareholders, capitalists, and others—as to the character of the work, its value, and whether thoroughly done or not. He saw no difference between ordinary and extraordinary works, except that the one class of works being kept known capitalists and the public might satisfy themselves.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple said that the many important subjects that had been brought before the Council were such as he might dilate on at considerable length, but he would follow the example of his hon'ble colleague (Sir. H. Durand), who had just spoken, in asking the indulgence of the Council when he declined to enter into any subject that trenched upon the question of imperial policy. The Executive, and not the Legislative Council, was the place for such discussions. Time was also of importance. He would reply, therefore, only to those points of business which were strictly before that Council. First, with regard to Mr. Chapman's remark that this year he had fallen into the opposite extreme of under-estimating the opium revenue. He was sorry to inform his hon'ble friend that, up to the moment of that sitting, the advices from China were by no means favourable. If Mr. Chapman chose to satisfy himself on the point, he would refer him to the hon'ble colleague near him (Mr. Bullen Smith), whose authority on such matters was second to none in India. He anticipated a further fall in the price of opium, and he had allowed for the fall, supposing it to be by regular steps, at Rs. 850 per chest. If, on the other hand, the fall should be by a jump, so to speak, then his estimate might be in error. He had the greatest confidence in the estimate. As regarded Bengal opium, he could obtain more information about that than he could in respect of that of Malwa; and therefore he was the better able to guard against a possible mischance in the market. His hon'ble friend had spoken of a long undiscovered deficit, for which the Financial Department was to blame. If his hon'ble friend would only read his last public financial statement, he would see there a great deal said about deficit. The whole burthen of that statement, in fact, was "deficit." Sir Richard then replied to Mr. Chapman's allegation, that he ought to have shown that no effort had been spared to reduce expenditure, emphatically asserting that he had done so. He also combated Mr. Bullen Smith's declaration, that the tax pressed peculiarly hard upon Government's own officers. Sir Richard believed that the tax had always been paid cheerfully from that source. Sir Richard dwelt at length upon sundry objections that had been advanced against his Budget, and endeavoured to point out that the Income-tax was the only tax that could be put in motion to realize the sum wanted with any degree of certainty. All those who referred him to an untried source of taxation forgot that the Government had to clear themselves of a deficit; and in order to do so, it was very necessary to have a means that was reliable. Now, even supposing for the moment that a Tobacco-tax or a Succession-tax were practicable, there was no means of knowing what these would yield, and therefore it was that the Income-tax was their only source of help, as they knew to what extent it would enable them to recoup the finance of the country.

His Excellency the Viceroy said he was not surprised at the various criticisms that had been offered—and with considerable force—on the proposals of Council. It was very easy to find fault with any new tax, but it was not so easy in a financial difficulty to propose any effectual substitute. It should be borne in mind that they were dealing with finances which were at that time in a most unsatisfactory state. It had been rightly stated—and it could not be stated too often—that, from the year 1866 to the present time, these had been in a chronic state of deficit. It was his opinion, looking at the mighty interests at stake, and to the great industrial undertakings which it was their duty to perform, that it was also their bounden duty, by every effort, to relieve the State at the earliest possible moment from that unfortunate deficit. He did not believe that we should be able to maintain our position if we allowed the financial credit of the country to suffer—and the State would not be acting honestly towards those for whose interests they were bound to administrate, if they did not, casting all other considerations to the winds, endeavour to remedy what at best must be called a disastrous state of things. Although they had reduced the deficit for this year to the sum of £652,000, yet if they had not taken those steps which were commenced at Simla, they would now, instead of being in a state of deficit for that amount, have to deal with one of £2,100,000. All this was due to the retrenchment steps taken, and some abnormal occurrences in the shape of windfalls. With regard to reductions, the utmost that could be done at the time had been done. His Excellency then invited the Council to take a glance at the items in respect of which reductions had been effected, and also at the items in respect of which increases had occurred. Where they had control, that control had been exercised vigorously. But there were certain departments in which no control could possibly be had. In the item of law and justice there had been an increase for which improvements in the service must be taken. In the matter of railways, there was a sum of £1,200,000, over which the Government exercised no control. His Excellency, while regretting that for obvious reasons Sir Henry Durand could not make the statement in regard to the particular department over which he presided, yet he would observe that in the recommendations that had been made, they had not proposed to reduce the European army by a single fighting man. The same might be said in regard to the native army—efficiency had been kept readily in view. Only such an army as was consistent with security and with efficiency was sought to be maintained. In September of last year, His Excellency wrote a minute on the Public Works Department, under which reductions involving a saving of £790,000 had been effected. This, he was bound to say, had brought hardship, but it brought great good. As Colonel Durand had stated, it was impossible to enter upon a discussion of the army question; but it was fair to say that a sum of £450,000 would be saved this year from the military defence of the empire. They were not without hope that certain other of the proposals of the Government of India would find acceptance at the hands of the home authorities at no very distant date. It had been said by some of his colleagues that there were other means of supplementing revenue than by an Income-tax. But he had little faith in the sources of taxation which had been proposed at the lower end of the table. One proposal was that we should begin from the top instead of from the bottom. He was not aware of any considerable decrease of salaries.

Mr. Chapman here explained to His Lordship that what he said was "reduction of appointments," not of salaries.

His Excellency was glad that his hon'ble friend had spoken with reference to reduction of appointments, as it gave him an opportunity of saying something on that point. His Excellency then referred to contemplated reductions in the Police, which would not interfere with the efficiency of the force. What had been the effect of the reductions on the *personnel* of the establishments? He had heard tales of great hardship and of reckless disregard to personal interest. Now, what was the fact? The result had shown that only 61 officers had been struck off. Of these 39 had been re-employed, and seven were waiting for employment; the remainder had been recommended for employment; so that on that score the Government of India could not be accused of hardness. His Excellency was inclined to think that for all the practical purposes of taxation, an Income-tax would touch the trader much more effectually than a Licence-tax. As regards another proposal that had been made—namely, to repeal the law relative to the permanent settlement—he would only say that to disregard a settlement that had been solemnly entered into by Government with the proprietors of the land for the purposes of increasing our financial resources, was a proposal that never could for a moment be entertained by Government. His Excellency next adverted to some of the remarks of Mr. Bullen Smith, which, he observed, had been advanced with great ability and clearness. The tax on shawls was the result of an arrangement and treaty made with the Maharajah of Cashmere and with the Ameer of Yarkand for a right of free trade in Eastern Turkistan. The export duty on grain His Excellency could not defend. But it was essential first to consider the general exigencies of the country. The tax was objectionable, yet, at the same time he was not prepared to say that there were not other interests in India, such as the duty on sugar and the tax upon salt, that equally called for consideration. He hoped the day was not far distant when they would be able to repeal the duty on grain. It had been proposed to tax tobacco. No doubt, tobacco was a very proper thing to tax. But there was this difference between Europe and India—in the one case it was a luxury, in the other it was a necessary of life. To His Excellency's mind the commodities of the poor of this country were sufficiently burthened without taxing them further by putting a duty on tobacco. These remarks pointed to one conclusion, that there were really no other eligible forms of taxation than the one the financial member had resorted to, and therefore to twit him about his "poverty of resource" and "want of invention" had really no foundation in fact to support it. His Excellency then glanced at the subject of conferring upon the local Governments power to deal with local improvements by local taxation. If greater economy could be obtained by this method, there was no reason why it should not be adopted.

The Bill was then passed, Mr. Bullen Smith's amendment being lost.

Sir Richard Temple next moved that the Bill to amend certain Customs duties be passed. To relieve the monotony of the proceedings, he read out some of the named articles—blacking, grass-cloth, paper, matches, &c. Some were struck out, so small were the returns; others were often misclassified, it was a departmental stroke of business. The Bill was passed.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH ON PUBLIC WORKS.

DELIVERED, AFTER THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT, ON APRIL 2.

His Excellency said—I am anxious on this occasion to deviate somewhat from the usual course, and to make to my colleagues in this Council a statement with regard to the proceedings of the past and ensuing year of the great Department of Public Works, of which I am the member of Council in charge.

I believe that great advantage would be derived if this practice were more generally adopted, and if members of Council in charge of the great expending departments of this Government would take advantage of the production of the Budget annually to lay before their colleagues a short abstract of the mode in which those great sums of money have been, and are to be disposed of, in order to give to the public an opportunity of knowing in detail how these large sums of money are likely to be expended.

I think, therefore, that in adopting this course I am adopting a course which is now pursued in almost every Government in the world—namely, that at certain periods of the year, even under the most absolute rule, ministers do, on their responsibility, make statements on the position of many of the departments over which they are called upon to preside.

Should the course that I now propose to take with regard to Public Works receive the general approval of the public, I propose to extend that practice to another year, and endeavour to induce some of my colleagues to make similar statements with regard to other of the expending departments.

No other opportunity is likely to occur. I regret that the hour is so late, but still I am anxious that at the earliest possible moment, the public should be placed in possession of those important facts, to which I now venture to invite the consideration of my colleagues.

Many of these facts which I now bring forward, and state to the Council, would hereafter be laid before the public in ordinary course, but we are all aware that when facts such as these are merely stated in various departmental reports, they are necessarily stated at great length, and in a somewhat disjointed form; and I believe is that these matters do not receive from the Indian public that fair attention which their importance deserves, and I think the Government would obtain much advantage from wider criticism and greater discussion of these subjects by those who take an interest in public affairs.

With this short preface, I propose to make as brief a statement as I can, as to the expenditure of the Public Works Department during the past and ensuing years.

The total estimated expenditure on public works in England and India for 1869-70 will be about £8,000,000.

I give the figures as nearly as possible in round numbers.

This great sum will be divided into two heads, viz., ordinary and extraordinary expenditure; the ordinary [illegible] able to pay out of the revenues of India, and the extraordinary, that which is to be defrayed by loan.

Under the head of ordinary we shall have spent in the year which has just come to a close a sum of something like £5,300,000.

In extraordinary we shall have spent the sum of £2,600,000.

Of the £5,300,000 which I have just mentioned under the head of ordinary, £5,000,000, as nearly as possible, will be spent on public works. The remainder will be made up of smaller items, such as State railways, official expenses connected with guaranteed railways, and loss by exchange.

In the extraordinary expenditure for the past year, the great item will be that of *two* millions of money spent on irrigation works; a small sum has also been taken for the commencement of State railways.

The principal items of expenditure in India under the head of ordinary will be, first, for military works, nearly *a million and a half*, of which the original works will take about £1,200,000, and repairs £227,900.

£478,000 will be spent on agricultural works, of which £192,000 will be taken for original works, and £279,000 for repairs.

£680,000, will be spent on civil buildings, of which the original works will cost £562,000, and the repairs, £122,000.

We then come to the important item for communications, which really mean the construction and repairs of ordinary roads. In the year that is just closed we shall have spent under this head, as nearly as possible, £1,000,000—£600,000 of which will be spent on original works, and £4,900,000 in repairs.

A smaller item of £58,000 follows for miscellaneous and public improvements; and then there will be the great item of £1,000,000 for cost of establishment, of which £70,000 will go for tools and plant.

These will form the principal items of the ordinary expenditure of the Government of India in the Public Works Department for the year just closed.

Of the million and a half spent in India on extraordinary works in 1869-70, Irrigation Works will take

about	£ 950,000
State Railways about	„ 144,000
The Bombay Special Fund	„ 350,000

and the remainder will be made up in smaller items.

It will now be interesting to the public to know how this large expenditure of 6½ millions was distributed among the various Presidencies.

I find that Madras will have received for its public

works about	£	835,000
Bombay	„	1,450,000
Bengal	„	1,360,000
N. W. Provinces	„	865,000
Punjab	„	866,000
Central Provinces	„	328,000

The remainder will be distributed between British Burmah, Oude, Hyderabad, Rajpootana, Central India, Coorg, and Port Blair.

In the middle of the year 1869-70, as the Council are aware upon investigation and enquiry made while at Simla into our financial position, the absolute necessity of an immediate reduction in the Public Works Department became apparent to all the members of the Government. After the fullest and most careful consideration, we came to the conclusion that unless a large reduction was made in this item of expenditure, it would be impossible to look to financial safety for the year. We therefore, with very great reluctance, made up our minds to a reduction of the Public Works expenditure of the Government of India to an amount of nearly £800,000, the actual sum being £792,500.

Well, the necessity of the case was speedily recognized in a manner that was almost surprising, and with scarcely a single exception, the local Governments so far seconded our efforts that the result has been obtained; and it appears that a saving will have been effected in the Public Works Department's ordinary expenditure during the year even to a greater extent than was suggested.

There are only two cases in which local Governments will have exceeded their grant. Madras will have exceeded its grant by the small sum of £3,000, while, according to latest accounts, Bombay will have spent £29,700 more than the reduced grant.

This is the only case where a local Government has been unable to carry out to the full the orders and wishes of the Government of India.

I find that Bengal will spend less than the reduced grant by £2,400, North-West Provinces £500 less, Punjab £82,700 less, Central Provinces £14,300 less, British Burmah £30,900 less, while the smaller Governments will show a proportionate reduction, and the result will be that, under this head of Public Works expenditure, the reductions that were ordered in so unusual a way will be entirely and successfully carried out.

When we think of the very great sacrifice that the local Governments have been called upon to make,—when we know the great interest they take, and justly take, in all these works, I must say that the Government of India are deeply indebted to those Governments for the manner in which they have adopted our recommendations, and for the way in which, at very great sacrifice, they have been able to carry out the wishes of the Government of India.

Well, so far for expenditure in the Public Works Department in the year that is just passed.

I now propose to lay before the Council a similar statement as nearly as possible, with regard to the expenditure of the year upon which we have entered.

I must, however, remind the Council that both as regards the past and future year, these statements are to a certain extent approximate. It is impossible, speaking on the second day of the financial year, that the fullest information with regard to the past can be at the disposal of the Government of India, and, as every one knows, that with regard to the future, the statement we are about to make is one entirely of estimate.

All I can say is in respect of large expenditure, much power rests in the hands of the local Governments, if they chose to exert it, which I am sure they will, to enable them to keep the expenditure within the estimate, and in some instances to realize a saving even greater than that suggested.

The expenditure then for the ensuing year in the Public Works Department will be placed at about £7,475,500.

Of this £6,900,000 will be expended in India, and £500,000 in England.

Under the head of ordinary £4,300,000 will be expended, and under the head of extraordinary £3,100,000.

Of ordinary the large sum of £3,900,000 or nearly £4,000,000 will be spent entirely on Public Works; the rest will be made of the smaller items, such as, official expenses connected with guaranteed railways, Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and loss by exchange.

In extraordinary, that is, the Loan Works for the ensuing year—the two great items will be £1,730,000 for Irrigation, and £1,220,000 for State Railways. This head of expenditure appears for the first time in any magnitude in the public accounts. The remaining item is a smaller one for Port Trust Works at Bombay.

Well, then, of the £4,300,000 to be devoted to ordinary works, the Military Works will take about £1,120,000; of that £900,000 will be expended on new works, and £200,000 on repairs.

The ordinary agricultural works will take £495,000, the greater part of which will be spent on original works and repairs, with a small outlay on guaranteed Irrigation Works.

£518,000 will be spent on civil buildings, of which the new works will demand £390,000, and the repairs £120,000.

£840,000 will be spent on communications, that is, on roads. The expenditure on roads and repairs will be divided very nearly in equal parts, as the original works will come to £400,000, and the repairs £430,000.

There will be a small sum of £40,000 spent on miscellaneous public improvements.

The costs of establishment which directs the whole will stand at something less than it did last year, being £900,000, and £60,000 for tools and plant.

As I said before, of the £3,100,000 which will be spent on extraordinary works—

	£
Irrigation will take	1,700,000
Original Works	1,200,000
Establishment	300,000
Tools and Plant	180,000
State Railways	1,200,000
Port Trust Works	150,000

This gross sum will be as nearly as possible distributed to the different local Governments in the following proportion:—

£ 817,000 to Madras,
„ 1,370,000 to Bombay,
„ 1,212,000 to Bengal,
„ 1,137,000 to N. W. Provinces,
„ 1,800,000 to the Punjab, and
„ 300,000 to the Central Provinces.

The reason for the Punjab figuring for such a large sum this year is that the great State railway from Lahore to Peshawur is to be commenced this year in that province.

The remainder of this large sum will be divided between British Burmah, Oude, Hyderabad, Rajpootana, Central India, Coorg, and Port Blair.

In round numbers then the expenditure on Public Works in 1869-70 will have been £8,000,000. In 1870-71 £7,500,000, or 7½ millions. [illegible] a heavy payment of an unusual character took place in 1869-70. Of the £1,400,000 which was spent in England in 1869-70, £1,040,000 was paid to the shareholders of the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company for their property, which is better known under the name of the "Orissa and Soane Irrigation Company."

If, therefore, this heavy item be left out it will bring down the real expenditure for the year 1869-70 to £6,900,000.

From this point of view, therefore, the total estimated expenditure for 1870-71, namely, £1,400,000 is in reality *half a million* more than the corresponding expenditure for the past year; so that if we exclude from the expenditure of the year that is just closed, the payment for the property of the Orissa Company, we hope during the ensuing year to expend on works of public utility a much larger sum than we spent during the past year.

But I must remind the Council that those great sums of 8 millions in 1869-70 and 7½ millions in 1870-71 by no means represent the whole of the expenditure on works of public utility, and for which the Government is responsible in India.

We shall pay in 1869-70, £1,570,000 in interest and net charge on account of railways. The Railway Companies under Government guarantee will spend in the same year upwards of 4 millions on construction; so that in reality the gross expenditure on works of public utility in India during the past year, and the necessary expenses, that is, payment of interest on loans expended for similar objects, will amount to the enormous sum of nearly 14 millions.

In 1870-71, that is, in the ensuing year, in addition to the 7½ millions before referred to, we shall spend as our net charge on account of railway interest £1,600,000, and the Railway Companies under Government guarantee propose in the same year to spend upwards of £5,100,000 on construction, making in all a total for the present year of upwards of £14,288,000.

I wish the Council particularly to note these facts, because I do not believe that it is generally known that there is such an enormous expenditure going on in India for works of public utility.

If we put these two great sums together, we shall have expended in the two years ending 31st March, 1871, either from ordinary revenue, either from loan, or for interest, through the agency of the Railway Companies under Government guarantee, the enormous sum of 28½ millions upon works of public utility in India, and their cognate expenses.

This sum that we shall spend in two years is considerably more than the annual revenue either of Spain, of Italy, of North Germany, and *three* times as much as that of Holland.

Now, as to the proportion that these great sums bear to our own revenues, I find that in a calculation which has been kindly made for me by the Secretary of the [illegible] revenue of the Government of India for the year 1869-70 can only be counted at £28,900,000. When I say available revenue, I mean those sums placed at the disposal of the Government of India, the distribution of which is within their power; that is to say, that in making the calculation I deduct all imperative charges over which we have no control, such as costs of collection, payments of interest, charges for pensions, and payments made under treaty engagements, &c.

If, after making these deductions, we take the net available revenue of India for this year, we find that it only amounts to about £28,000,000. We shall have spent out of that sum in the year just closed out of the revenue of the year, as I stated before, a sum of £4,800,000 on Public Works ordinary, which is nearly 17 per cent. on our net available revenue; and in the year 1870-71, we expect that our net annual revenue will be £28,090,191, and that we shall spend on Public Works ordinary £3,880,530, which will be nearly 14 per cent. on those resources over which the Government may be said to possess control.

To look at it in another way I find that the whole expenditure on Public Works—that is the net expenditure (deducting recoveries) amounts to £13,800,000 for this year, so that comparing that with our net available revenue, we shall have spent on works of public utility during the past year, something like 47 per cent. The percentage will be increased during the present year, so that in reality we expect to spend with the ensuing year on works of public utility in India a sum nearly equal to half of our entire available revenue; and I believe this is an effort in the direction of public improvement that has hardly ever been attempted by any other nation in the world.

But I wish now to explain to the Council the different proceedings which are to be undertaken during the ensuing year by the Government of India, under various heads in the Public Works Department, and for this purpose I shall place what I have to say under the heads of Military Works, Civil Works, Agricultural, Irrigation, &c., and Railways.

Under the head of Military Works, the total sum spent in 1870-71 will be £913,000 for orginal new works, and £214,000 for repairs, making a grand total of £1,127,400.

The sums for new works may be classed under the following main heads, viz.:—

Accommodation for troops generally	£654,305
Ordnance factories	147,1[illegible]
Gas-works	5,500
Water-supply	21,495
Works of defence	61,000
Roads to important hill stations	19,000
For Port Blair	4,650
Making in all a sum of	£913,051

Of the total sum assigned for 1870-71, under the heading of "Accommodation of Troops," viz., £654,304, the bulk has been devoted towards carrying on the great scheme of barrack accommodation for the British soldiers that has now been in progress for the last five years.

It has been necessary to sub-divide the allotment over nearly all the stations at which European troops are located, in view to provide for the urgent requirements at each station in the way of shelter, but it has been an object to concentrate the expenditure as much as possible, on the completion of barracks and hospitals now in progress, rather than on the commencement of new buildings, for by so doing, it will be possible to complete a very considerable amount of shelter at each station during the year. The largest assignments have been made for the most *unhealthy* stations, or for stations at which the accommodation is most backward, thus—

Saugor	29,000
Morar and Gwalior Fortress	25,000
Mhow	19,000
Nusseerabad	19,000
Belgaum	22,000
Kurrachee	20,000
Peshawur	15,000
Ahmednuggur	17,000
Jubbulpore	15,000
Fyzabad	20,000

At other stations, where the call for accommodation is not so urgent, the allotments are somewhat smaller than the foregoing, thus—

Umballa	11,800
Rawul Pindee	7,500
Seetapore	9,000
Neemuch	14,000
Nowgong	10,000
Bellary	5,000
St. Thomas's Mount	5,000
Kirkee	10,000

The allotment for Barrackpore, £7,700, will complete the barracks for both the single and married men of the *two* companies of artillery at that station.

The allotment of £8,000 for Allahabad will also complete the accommodation of the regiment of infantry and battery of artillery at that station; so also will the allotment of £5,000 complete the buildings for the single and married men of the regiment of infantry at Cawnpore.

Liberal provision for extending the accommodation at hill stations has also been made. A sum of £7,500 has been set apart for completing the temporary accommodation of the regiment of infantry at the new hill station at Chakrata.

An allotment of £10,000 has also been made for proceeding with new barracks at the new hill station, Ranee Khet, and an aggregate sum has also been allotted to the old hill stations at Dugshai, Kussowlie, Subathoo, Baloon, and Murree.

The next item for consideration is that of the Ordnance Factories. The most important works under this head are the Snider Factories and Ordnance buildings in Bengal and Bombay, (we do not yet know whether we shall be able to proceed this year with the Madras Factory,) and are specified as follows:—

Snider Factory, Dum-Dum,
Ditto Kirkee,

Gun Carriage Agency buildings in Allahabad, Powder Works, Gun Carriage Buildings, and Magazine, Kirkee.

Hydraulic Life Grooving Dock, Bombay; and we hope some progress may be made in the new Gun Foundry at Cossipore.

Funds are provided for completing the gas-works for lighting the barracks and cantonments at Allahabad and Rawul Pindee. These works are now far advanced, and are expected shortly to be completed.

The next item is that of the water-supply. The important projects under this head are—Improved water supply for the large station of Umballa, and also for Trimulgherry, Kirkee, Ulsoor Tank (Bangalore).

With regard to defence works, the most important of these are the harbour defences of Bombay and the Rangoon Pagoda and Harbour defences.

With regard to roads to hill stations, the sum allowed for this work is for opening up communications from the plains to the important hill stations of Ranee Khet and Chakrata.

This, then, is a description of the works proposed to be undertaken during the ensuing year under the head of military works.

Under the head of civil works, one of the principal grants will be made to the Kurrachee harbour. The grant for these works for 1869-70 was £26,500, which was subsequently reduced to £25,500. The grant for next year is £26,500.

The estimates for these works aggregate about £430,000, of which it was expected that about £260,500 would be expended up to the 31st March 1870, so that at the present rate it will take many years to carry out the scheme.

But I wish to say, with regard to these works, that we hope to place them upon a somewhat different footing, and we are already engaged in enquiring whether a local trust may not be created by which advances may be made, and therefore it might be possible hereafter that a portion of this expenditure may fall under the head of "extraordinary."

With regard to the Godavery navigation, the original grant for 1869-70 was £70,000, which was reduced to £50,500.

The grant for 1870-71 is £30,500 only; all these figures being exclusive of establishments. The grant for the 1st Barrier Works will practically complete them, and a good deal of progress may be expected with the anicut and locks at the second barrier.

The construction of the road from the Dharwar frontier to the port of Carwar is a very important work.

The grant for the year 1869-70 was £13,340, and for 1870-71 it is £15,000.

This will probably complete this line of road.

A sum of £147,500 has been passed for improvements to the Bombay Harbour, £100,000 of this being for the Moody Bay reclamation.

The whole of the expenditure it is proposed to debit against the Port Trust, which, it is hoped, will soon be constituted on arrangements for the purchase of the property of the Elphinstone Company being concluded.

With regard to the Madras jails, the great progress made within the past two years with the new central jails in that Presidency has allowed of a considerable reduction in the grant assigned to them in 1870-71, namely, from £32,400 in 1869-70 to £9,768 in 1870-71.

This latter sum will practically complete the principal jails.

In Calcutta, a sum of £40,000 has been assigned for the new High Court, which sum will complete it if the estimate be reliable.

It has, however, been found necessary to leave the University and the Imperial Museum without any grant, as it is considered that it is much better to complete one work at a time than to endeavour, and only partially to complete four or five.

Amongst Civil works, the reduction in the grant made in 1869-70 was distributed nearly equally between buildings and roads, so that the percentage of the reduction on the latter head was considerably smaller than on the former. The diminished expenditure on ordinary roads is, however, far more than compensated for by the increasing expenditure on railways.

I now come to the important item of Agricultural grants.

There never was a year in which the benefits of irrigation were more decidedly evidenced than in the last year. The interesting reports from the North-Western Provinces on this subject have attracted the notice of the public, and the statements which have been made are most remarkable and encouraging. In the unusually dry season of 1868-69, a great calamity was averted—it is stated on the authority of the Government of the North-West and of the canal officers engaged there, that in that province alone 1,425,702 acres were kept in a state of fertility which would otherwise have been unproductive.

Colonel Brownlow and his officers exerted themselves to the utmost; and the result was that by their influence and constant exertion, they endeavoured to persuade the people to make use of the water principally for this purpose. The result was that in those irrigated districts there was a considerable increase in the production of the lower class of serials, and I find that the 2,786 acres of that description of crop which were under irrigation in 1867-68, have increased in 1868-69 to the amount of 85,281 acres.

The returns exhibit an increase of the extent of land watered of 665,023 acres over the preceding year, of 96 per cent. more than that irrigated in 1860-61, the most recent year of scarcity, and 45 per cent. greater than in 1866-67, the previous maximum of irrigation. In the Meerut division the irrigation reached the extraordinary extent of 308,161 acres, or 30 per cent. of the entire culturable area of the district, exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of 103 per cent. These facts tend completely to show the enormous value of irrigation works.

The ordinary grant for agricultural works for the current year now stands at £478,279, of which £192,199 are for new works, £279,580 for repairs, and £6,500 for State outlay on guaranteed works.

The extraordinary grant was originally £1,650,000, but the expenditure is not likely to [illegible]. For 1870-71, the following amounts are provided:—

ORDINARY.	£
New works	169,420
Repairs	322,500
State outlay on guaranteed works	5,380
	£497,300
EXTRAORDINARY.	
New works	1,246,400
Establishment	300,700
Tools and Plant	185,400
	£1,732,500
Grand Total	£2,229,800

Making thus £1,415,820 for actual construction of new works, and £322,500 for repairs.

It will be seen that the greater part of the ordinary grant will be devoted to "repairs." This arises from the necessity of maintaining in good working order the extensive systems of irrigation works already in operation in different parts of India, particularly in Madras, Scinde, in the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces. Also, in Bengal, a considerable sum is required for the maintenance of the numerous lines of embankments in the Orissa and other districts.

The original works to be carried out from the ordinary grant are numerous, but, with few exceptions, of no great magnitude individually.

Numerous important works are in progress, and will be continued during the ensuing year from the extraordinary grant, in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces, and the Punjab.

In Madras the most important work that now engages attention, is the completion of the canals in the Godavery and Kistna delta. The local Government is furnished with such sums as it requires for this object, but owing to the limited supply of labour available, the extension and enlargement of these canals to the standard ultimately required must at best be a slow and gradual operation. During the current year the sum of £52,760 was allotted for these works, but the expenditure is likely to be somewhat less. Other projects on a smaller scale, but still of considerable importance, have been in progress in the Nellore, Madras, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly districts, and several entirely new schemes are now under investigation. For the latter the allotments proposed by the local Government have been allowed to stand, but as the estimates will have to be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval, it is not likely that much, if any, progress will be made with them in the coming year.

In Bombay estimates to the amount of £545,494 have been sanctioned as extraordinary, of which £305,898 pertain to a reservoir and canal near Poona.

Several other large projects are under consideration, of which the most important is a line of canal from Roree on the Indus to Hyderabad, which is likely to cost upwards of two millions sterling. The estimate for this work is, it is understood, nearly ready, and in the event of its receiving the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, will probably be commenced in the ensuing year.

In Bengal the extensive works which had been in progress in Orissa under the management of the East India Canal Company, having been transferred to Government, have been vigorously prosecuted, and the new works on the Soane, estimated to cost £2,100,000, have been commenced. Also a canal which is likely to cost half a million sterling from the Damoodah at Raneegunge to the Hooghly has been lined out, preparatory to commencement of work, on the estimates receiving approval.

An extensive system of canals from the Gunduck at an estimated cost of £1,384,826 for the irrigation of the Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun districts, and also for navigation, has been before the Government of India, but information on several important points is required before it can be recommended for approval.

The works in progress in the North-Western Provinces comprise various additions to the Ganges canal, and its system of distribution channels; a canal from the Jumna near Delhi to Agra estimated at £575,000, and several smaller canals in Rohilkhund. The latter form the commencement of a proper system of irrigation and drainage of the Terai pergunnahs.

A scheme for a canal from the Ganges for the irrigation of Eastern Rohilkhund, estimated to cost about £1,000,000 sterling has been before Government, and will be proceeded with on the necessary authority being obtained from the Secretary of State, and estimates for canals in Bundlekhund have also been under consideration. It is further proposed to open out a new feeder to the Ganges canal, with a view to intercept the whole of the dry weather supply of the river above Futtehgurh, and thereby to obtain the means of extending irrigation to the terminus of the Doab at Allahabad.

In the Punjab the improvement of the Baree Doab canal has been in progress. The Kussoor and Sobraon branches, which formed part of the original project, and which were suspended from want of funds several years ago, have now been recommenced on an estimate amounting to £270,000. The Sirhind canal, estimated to cost £2,250,000, and designed to convey the water of the Sutlej to irrigate the tract between that river and the Jumna canal, including the lands belonging to His Highness the Maharajah of Puttialla, has also been commenced.*

A general improvement of the Western Jumna canal and the opening out of two important branches form the subject of another scheme, and a portion of the work has already been commenced.

A project for a second canal from the Sutlej near Ferozepore, which will intercept the whole cold-weather volume of the Beas, and give the means of irrigating the lower portions of the Baree Doab, comprising an area of about 5,000 square miles, is also under investigation, and an estimate will probably be shortly before Government.

A scheme for a system of canals from the Sardah, and which is likely to cost nearly five millions sterling, has recently been before the Government of India. The detailed estimates for this great work, which is designed to irrigate the greater part of Oudh, and portions of the Benares and Jounpore districts, as well as to afford a navigable communication from the foot of the Himalayas to those places, are now being drawn out.

If any person who takes an interest in these matters wishes really to read an able and interesting document, they might read the elaborate report of Captain Forbes, who is the best authority with regard to this scheme. We have it in our power to undertake great works in that district, which will be as important as any that have ever been conducted in India. This is a slight sketch of what we are endeavouring to do for the furtherance of irrigation.

I hope I am not detaining the Council, but I wish very briefly to refer to what has been done with regard to railways during the ensuing year.

The year 1870-71 will be a notable year in the Railway history of India. On the 31st December 1869, 4,264 miles of railway were open in this country, and we expect 5,061 miles to be open on the 31st December 1870, or at all events before the close of the financial year, so that if our prognostications are realized, which I believe they will be, the number of miles opened within the year will be 801 miles.

Of this, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will open 238½ miles of the north-east extension, and 158½ miles of the southern. The north-west extension of the Madras Railway will open 94¾ miles, and the Bellary branch of the same line 32 miles, Khamgaon 7½ miles, Oomrawuttee 5, and Delhi 32½ miles. The East Indian Railway will open its chord line of 123½ miles, and the same company the Kurhurbaree branch of 24½ miles. The Eastern Bengal Railway will open the Goalundo extension of 45 miles, and the Oude and Rohilcund Railway, Byrom Ghât, 40 miles—making, as I said before, a total of 801 miles of railway to be opened during the present year in India.

This is the greatest number of miles that has ever been opened in any one single year. In the year 1861, 745 miles were opened, and in 1862, 770 miles. The next largest number opened in one year was in 1864, when 446 miles were opened, but in 1868, we opened only 80 miles of railway. However, I hope the honour will be reserved for 1870 to witness within the year by far the greatest number of miles of railway ever given to public use since railway construction was first commenced in India.

The Council are doubtless [illegible] that a great scheme has been laid down which [illegible] propose in the matter of railways as far as possible to adhere to, and that is, the scheme for the construction of about 16,000 miles of railway. Of this, 4,000 miles are already opened, 1,000 are in progress, 900 more are about to be commenced. We are actually at this moment endeavouring to do something more or less on fifteen different lines of new railways. I should like, therefore, to mention very briefly to the Council what the principal of these undertakings are.

From Delhi and Agra it is proposed to make a railway to the Sambhur lake, which will, we believe, confer enormous advantages on the people of those districts by carrying corn and grain for their consumption, and bringing back return freights of salt and other productions of the district. Part of this system will also pass through the salt district of Sultanpore near Delhi. I am happy to say that the surveys of the Agra and Delhi districts of these lines are very far advanced, and we have every reason to hope that on the Delhi section, work will be almost immediately commenced. The estimates for the whole undertaking will be furnished during the ensuing year, and there is no reason why the actual work on this important line, both in the Agra and Delhi divisions, should not be commenced during the ensuing cold weather.

On the Punjab State Railway very considerable progress is being made. The whole of the line has been surveyed between Jhelum and Lahore. The designs for the three great bridges over the Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum are in progress, and we hope very soon to send home to the Home Government an estimate, and the necessary orders for the iron necessary for the construction of these great bridges.

Notwithstanding the great expenditure which we shall be obliged to make upon these bridges, we believe that the estimates fully justify us in stating that the whole of that line from Lahore to Jhelum ought to be constructed at a cost of something like £11,500 a mile. The surveys through the South Punjab for the Indus Valley line have been already commenced, and Major Macleod Innes and a party of officers have been engaged during the cold weather in the surveys of that important line in the direction of Sukkur. An engineer was sent out from England to survey a most important line of railway between Carwar and the cotton-producing districts of the southern Mahratta country. Unfortunately, this gentleman arrived too late to make a satisfactory survey. It has therefore been necessary, before the location was finally determined on, to cause a further investigation of the district to take place, but I am in great hopes that before very long the Government will be in a position to decide as to the exact direction the line ought to take. I must say, however, that it is likely to be an expensive line.

In the north of the Bombay Presidency, considerable railway extension has been sanctioned.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway, the length of which is about 73 miles, is already in course of progress, and the construction of the line to Verungaum and Wulwan will be commenced as soon as the estimates are sanctioned.

Madras also shares very largely in railway extension.

The company's little line to Conjeveram, of which 19 miles will be relaid on the standard guage, is about to be extended 81 miles to Cuddalore; it will be renamed "The Carnatic Railway," and in respect to guarantee will be placed in the same position of the other railways in India.

It is hoped that a branch of this line will be made to [illegible], and the French Government have already expressed their desire to assist in the undertaking.

Another line, 210 miles in length, from the present line to Tuticorin, is about to be constructed by the Great Southern Indian Company. The surveys have been already undertaken, and it is hoped before long that the works will be commenced.

In Burmah surveys have been made from Rangoon to Prome, a distance of 166 miles.

Investigations have been authorized, and from a communication received from the Chief Commissioner, it is hoped [illegible] of converting the existing road into a line of railway.

In Bengal surveys have been authorized under direct Government agency for determining the best lines; but it is distinctly understood that the Government, having authorized these surveys, does not settle the question that they are to be constructed by direct Government agency.

Much progress has been made in the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalunda.

The delay in the construction of this work has been mainly due to the unfortunate accident at the Gorai bridge.

Further north, Trans-Ganges, the Oude and Rohilcund Company are pushing on the works.

The Cawnpore bridge is rapidly approaching completion, and we hope that before very long the Ganges will be bridged for the first time.

The designs for the erection of another great bridge across the Ganges at Rajghat have been approved, and the earth-works for nearly the whole of the system of the Oude and Rohilcund railway have been marked out.

We believe that this system of lines, under the able direction of the officers of the company, is likely to be made more cheaply, and with greater economy than any railway that has hitherto been made under guarantee in India, and General Beadle informed me the other day, that including the large bridges over the Ganges, he hoped that the average cost of the Oude and Rohilcund railway would not exceed £11,000 a mile.

A portion of this system includes the line from Moradabad to Ramnuggur and the foot of the Himalayas, and running near the Kumaon iron works, about 45 miles in length.

In the Central Provinces orders have been lately issued by the Government for the survey of the line which will convey coal and iron lately discovered in those districts, and we hope during the ensuing year the work will be actually commenced. The surveys east of the Wurdah have already been completed. We hope before a month or six weeks are over, we shall be in a position to decide with regard to the Oomrawuttee branch.

But the two most important events of the year are those connected with the Hyderabad State Railway, and the proposed railway to Indore.

I am sure the public have heard with the greatest satisfaction that two native Governments have proposed to come forward and subscribe a million of money each for railway construction in their respective states. Sir Salar Jung has already made financial arrangements to construct a branch line from Goolburga to Hyderabad entirely at the expense of the Hyderabad State, and though it will really be under British management, and constructed by British engineers in a way similar to State railways, it will be essentially the property of the Nizam's Government, and before two years and a half are over we may hope that the Hyderabad State will be in possession of a railway of its own.

The Maharajah of Holkar has also made a proposition of a different kind, but which will have precisely the same result. He has agreed to lend the Government at 4½ per cent. a million of money to construct a line which will meet the Great Indian Peninsula system somewhere near Khundwa.

The financial arrangements in this matter have been perfectly satisfactory, and His Highness has proposed to place at the disposal of the Government of India more than half the amount in the first two years, the remainder being paid by allotments spread over a greater length of time.

There is, therefore, no reason to doubt that before very long we shall see in India two great railways in process of construction—entirely by capital supplied by native states, one of which has determined to do the whole thing itself, and the other to place a sufficient sum in the hands of the Government to carry out the enterprize.

In many ways the Government are endeavouring to provide materials for the construction of those works which they are about to undertake, with, if possible, much greater expedition and less waste of time than has hitherto attended their action in this respect.

Attention has also been given to the provision of fuel; various investigations are being made in different directions with regard to coal and petroleum, which has been long known to exist in small quantities in the Punjab and other parts of India.

We hope that the Nerbudda valley and also the Chanda district will before long produce a large supply of coal; we have heard of the existence of a large quantity of this article on the Godavery, and we have every prospect that during the ensuing year, or 18 months, we shall be in a position to say that there is in this country a sufficient supply of coal to work a very large portion of the railways at present in existence as well as those about to be constructed.

Of course, some districts will always be so remote that we cannot venture to hope that they will derive any very material benefit from this increase in the supply of coal, and for this reason efforts are about to be made in these cases to increase the supply of wood fuel as much as possible.

It is very late, and had I more time, I could have brought to your notice many other interesting facts with regard to these important matters, but I am satisfied that even brief and imperfect as is the statement I have now made, it will attract some attention generally to this great subject, and I can truly say that there is nothing the Government of India value more than public support in these gigantic undertakings, which have no other object, but the general good of the people of this vast empire.

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* This will, I believe, be one of the most magnificent works that has ever been designed, or carried out in this country, and I am happy to say that His Highness the Maharajah of Puttialla has shown the greatest disposition to assist in the project.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

R. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	RANGOON	HONGKONG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
AKYAB	BATAVIA	HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital	$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	$35,00,000
Reserve Fund	$7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
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HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.
	London.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	6 per cent per annum.	
6 „	5 do.	do.
4 „	3 do.	do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 9th April, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following [illegible] London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.

[illegible]	do.	1/11 [illegible]	„
3	do.	1/11 7/16	„
2	do.	1/11 3/8	„
1	do.	1/11 [illegible]	„
[illegible]tland		1/11 1/4	„

[illegible] Notes payable throughout [illegible]ope 1/11 1/4 „

[illegible] at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, [illegible] under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

[illegible] deposits subject [illegible] months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April, 1870.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed ex Kengon.

A very handsome English-built waggonette by Ness of Liverpool.
A ditto ditto travelling phaeton by ditto.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto.

Also,

Two nearly new English-built light park phaetons.
Two ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, London.
A new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
2 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham Price Rs. 400 each.

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.
3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
11th April 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

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WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC, (Cantenac)	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry, Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver foil	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes do.	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
MOSELLE. Still, BRAUNBERGER	„ 25	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	17 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34	...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	14 0
„ „ HOCHHEIMER	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.		Pts.
A 1.—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0		
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0		
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0	
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...	

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

The [illegible] cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARASCHINO DI ZARA,	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for [illegible] wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £[illegible]0 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	„
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17	per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18	per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15	„
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8	„
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8	„
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	„
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	„

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of BURGUNDY are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard per doz.	Rs. 18
Baune „	„ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET is extending its reputation.

Quarts Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES-RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Impérial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in HALF PTS., p. case of 4 dozs.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	52 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	38 0
Die Blüme der Moselle	40 0	42 0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Die Perle des Reins	40 0	42 0
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Fine Pale, Vintage 1865	20 0	
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0	
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.		
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0	
Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit	16 0	
BRITISH SPIRITS.		
Old Tom Gin	18 0	
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0	
Finest Irish Whisky	22 0	
Finest Islay ditto, very old	22 0	

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY & SON.
AGENTS FOR BENGAL.
Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by CAMERON and SAUNDERS—

In quarts at	Rs. 6 per single dozen.	
In pints at	4	
In Casks containing 4 doz. qts. at	23 per Cask.	
In „ 8 doz. pts. at	28 „	

BOMBAY BOTTLED BEER—

In quarts at	5 per dozen.
In pints at	3 „

Mr. J. N. begs to draw the attention of Clubs, Regimental Messes and Constituents in the Mofussil to the Beer which has been bottled in his Establishment, under strict supervisions

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30	per doz.
„ Port	„ 30	„
Delbeck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	„ 12	„
M. P. Guimarsen's Sherry	„ 20	„
„ old Pale dry.	„ 28	„
„ Claret	„ 14	„
„ Superior	„ 26	„
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	„ 24	„
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	„ 25	„
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	„ 30	„
„ and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 24	„
„ „ „ Plain	„ 22	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, 1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8 0
Do	„	qts	„ 9 0
Do (old)	„	qts	„ 10 8
Do do	„	pts	„ 6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„ 12 8
St. Julien	„	qts	„ 13 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 7 8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from			„ 16 to 24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars	per doz.	Rs. 30 0
Do 2 do	„	„ 25 0
Do 1 do	„	„ 22 0
Martell's	„	„ 23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„ 30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„ 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„ 15 8
Maraschino	„	pts	„ 18 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„ 5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„ 15 0
Do	„	pts	„ 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS visiting Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

OFFICES IN RAMPART ROW.—TO LET, a SUITE of very eligible OFFICES in Rampart Row, next door to the Agra Bank.—Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Silent Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, by WHEELER and WILSON, with Cover to Lock. Price Rs. 135—Nett Cash.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the [illegible] to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid [illegible] Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare [illegible], Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats [illegible] delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons [illegible].

And has also the FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

---

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or for the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA,

NOTICES.

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE, By SMITH and BECK, with mechanical stage, rectangular movements, circular movements, and top sliding plate, with spring clip for holding the object.

Rackwork adjustment to draw tubes for regulating the width apart of eye-pieces to suit different observers.

Stand Condenser, Flat and Concave Mirrors with arm for obtaining oblique lights, Parabolic Speculum, Polarising Prisms, Shudbolt's Turn Table for making Cement Cells, Bockett's Microscope Lamp, Dipping Tubes, Zoophyte Trough, Aquatic Box or Animalcule Cage, Stage Forceps, and all necessary apparatus, a large number of Objects and spare Object Glasses, Griffith and Henfrey's Micrographic Dictionary. The Microscope and its Revelations by Dr. Carpenter. The Art of preparing and mounting Microscopic Objects, by Davis.

∗∗∗ This is one of the most beautifully finished and complete instruments ever imported into India, it has many extra fittings not above enumerated, and is fitted on a revolving table with glass shade.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.	Rs
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9¼ by 6 by 2¼ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE Cash price	22

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SAMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

	Rs.
No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock	24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7½ inches, and 6½ inches deep, in cloth	8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood and Coromandel Mounts in new and elegant styles.

	Rs.	Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather	11 and 16	
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch	20 and 28	
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood	18 and 22	

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS, EN SUITE,

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set

	Rs.	Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk	10, 15 and 20	
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid	22 and 26	
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre		
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from	5 to 10	

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

	Rs. as.
Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	4 0
Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the PURE and UNADULTERATED PRODUCT OF THE BEST GRAPE-WINE FROM THE COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beetroot, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (AFTER THE CIDER OR PERRY HAS BEEN DRAWN OFF,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of CALAMUS AROMATICUS, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to WELL-KNOWN CELEBRATED FRENCH BRANDS, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure LARGE and EXTORTIONATE PROFITS.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, FOR CASH ONLY supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(WARRANTED COGNAC BOTTLED.)

	Per Dozen Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„ 23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	„ 34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	„ 23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„ 23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	„ 22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	„ 22
• KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	„ 36

• An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a TONE and SOFTNESS which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„ 23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„ 23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„ 23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms ARE STRICTLY FOR CASH. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE. Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS. From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent,

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOME.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	1 8

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. [illegible]-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of [illegible] excellence and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

INURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE CHINA and JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH,

PAID UP CAPITAL, TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE,

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
W. JACKSON, Esq., of Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs. Little & Co.
T. PROBST, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Trautmann & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

SECRETARIES, pro tem—Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co.

COUNSEL TO THE COMPANY—N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

LONDON.

COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.

AGENTS—Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents in	Hongkong	Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.
„	Hankow	F. Major, Esq.
„	Foochow	Messrs. John Forsfer & Co.
„	Yokohama	Messrs. Aspinall, Cornes & Co.
„	Singapore	Messrs. Harrison, Smith & Co.

The Company will commence business probably this month, and due notice will be given thereof hereafter.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent will be returned as Bonus to all Contributors of Business, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the Shareholders, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business, and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors, both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

A limited number of Shares have been reserved for Bombay. For forms of application for Shares, and copies of the Deed of Settlement, apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for the China & Japan Marine Insurance Company.

Bombay, 5th April 1870,

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE CLERK ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank.
JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Valleyfield.
KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.
JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.
R. E. SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.

Manager.—JAMES WILKIE, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in SITUATIONS of TRUST and RESPONSIBILITY, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD of DIRECTION.

PRESIDENT.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnells, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1.	THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to	£2,112,450	
2	THE PAID-CAPITAL of the Company	250,000	
	In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of	£1,750,000	
3.	THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of Life Premiums	£267,538	
	Interest on Funds, &c.	93,210	
			360,748

THE RATES of PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS of the WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1870.

ALL POLICIES ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, viz.:

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL OFFICER, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
LAW AGENTS, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. Walls, MANAGER.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR.	DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			For the whole term of Life. Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diets. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and its incapability of doing harm.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of admitted claim of Rs. 1,507,500 against the Estate of B. H. Cama.

This day Monday, the 11th day of April 1870, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, at 3 P.M. by order of the Liquidators of the Broker's Loan Discount and Banking Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) all the future dividends on the admitted claim of Rs. 1,507,500 against the estate of B. H. Cama.

Condition of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken on the purchase and the balance within 3 days and the purchaser to get the assignment at his own expense.

Bombay, 11th April 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, all that Oart called Mautwady of cocoanut plantation and other things standing thereon, situate at Mahim near the Gopitalao, containing by admeasurement 5,917 1/3 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Public Street, on or towards the south by a Oart of Shaw Cullandass Bhugwandass, on or towards the east by public street, and on or towards the west by Gopee Tank, subject to the pension and tax under No. 475 and survey No. 195. The property belonging to the Estate of the late Samut Kessa, deceased.

The condition of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Edulje Cooper 2nd Street in Bendy Bazar, opposite Mahomed Bawker's Stables.—On MONDAY the 2nd May, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Viswasrao Sivsunkerjee, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Aderjee Bazonjee Pustakia, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Bhendy Bazar, in Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 97, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the house of Bhicoo Mahomedally Gowlee, on towards the west by Eduljee Cooper 1st Row, on or towards the north by the house of Andhiaroo Dadabhai Framjee Parsee, on or towards the south by Eduljee Cooper 2nd Row. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Don Tar 3rd Row, or Israel Moholla.—On THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th November 1867, by order of the mortgagee, Gunput Luxumon Cathsety, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Rajoo bin Rahimsaree Khatkee, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Don Tar 3rd Row or Israel Moholla, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1317, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, containing by admeasurement 194 5/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Khanbhace Nubeeb, on or towards the west by the house of Gondoo Penji Bhatia, on or towards the north by the house of Soolamon Daniel Israel, and on or towards the south in the front of the same and the public road called Don Tar 3rd Row or Israel Moholla. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated handsome rich cut glass and porcelainware, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a magnificent English-built open-carriage by Silk and Sons, a handsome ditto double-seated brougham by ditto, a ditto ditto 3 wheel Victoria panel pleasure ground chair by Ward, (all made to order), horses, choice plants, books, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday the 12th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, the same comprises, a handsome set of rich cut glassware, very handsome pink and gold and blue and gilt best dinner services, richly painted and gilt dessert, tea and breakfast ditto, best plated ware such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, soup tureen with cover, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, bread basket, tea set, handsome vine leaf pattern epergne with cut dish tea tray, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, best plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles in cases for 18 persons, best cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 26 persons, a round ditto for 8 ditto, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, richly carved drawing-room, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, a handsome English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consists of 1 centre ottoman, 2 easy chairs, [illegible] drawing-room chairs and 1 pair pier or card tables, [illegible], a handsome English drawing-room carpet with [illegible], music stands, chiffonier, flower stand, a handsome gilt [illegible] 8 light chandelier by Nash, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, manufactured expressly for McCombie and Wright, a valuable 8 day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, handsome vases, plated hanging argand lamps, first-rate engravings in gilt frames, horned hatstands, four post bedsteads, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, book, choice plants, Crosse and Blackwell's fresh oilmanstores, &c, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A magnificent English built open carriage, made to order by Silk and Sons.
A handsome ditto double seated Brougham by ditto,
An office shigram [illegible]
An elegant English-built 3 wheels Victoria panel pleasure ground chair, by Ward.
A pair of handsome chesnut Arab horses, young, height 14-2, quiet in harness.
A ditto ditto grey ditto, height 14-2½.
A handsome fast-trotting black Arab brougham horse,
Sets of English-plated mounted single and double harness.
A circular fronted miniature brougham by Macnaughten Smith and a fast-trotting chesnut Arab brougham horse, a set of single harness by Peat, of Bond Street, &c., set of double harness, both nearly new, the property of J. Marriott, Esq., proceeding home.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's best plated ware, a first-class grand square piano by Collard and Collard, Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, &c., at Cumballa Hill

[illegible] instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, billiard table, &c., the property of the Hon [illegible] H. Campbell. Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 11th April 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

7 bales grey shirtings
3 ditto ditto madapollams
4 ditto ditto T cloths
5 cases T red prints
3 ditto white dorias
2 ditto T red scarfs
3 ditto madder prints
3 cases T red chintz handkerchieves, 26 inches

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE IN SMALL LOTS.

5 cases, 500 pieces, 20 yards, 40 inches white jacconets No. L 25, 35, 45, 55 and 65
1 case 70 pieces, 20 yards, 40 inches white mulls Nos. 5, 10, 20, 40, 50, 60 and 70
1 case 81 pieces 20 yards, 60 inches white mulls ditto
1 case, 150 pieces, 10 yards, 40 inches Swiss Doria stripes
2 cases, 200 pieces, 28 yards, 26 inches dyed cambrics
2 cases 1,200 dozens plain Albert drops, 3½, 4 and 4½ inch
3 cases panorama balls of various sizes
1 case 100 gross whistling balls
1 case French papers
2 cases catridge cases for breach loading guns Nos. 12, 16
1 case percussion caps.
8 cases crown glasses 6 by 4, 7 by 5, 8 by 6, and 9 by 7
7 cases plate ditto ditto ditto ditto
6 cases Bass & Co.'s pale ale
5 bales seeds bags
5 frames preparing roofing (2 bolts of 20 yards each in a frame).
2 sets of best handed screw stocks and dies in case
15 Clyburn's keys different sizes
1 billiard table with balls, cues, &c
4 casks cochineal
34 cases of fresh oilmanstores by the celebrated and well-known Purveyors Batger and Co., consisting of assorted tart fruits, assorted jams and marmalade in tins, quarts, pints, and half-pints, assorted sauce, &c
On account and risk of Hemraz Heerjee—
J A—G—115 —1 case white lappets, 10 by 39—150 pieces
A—J D—131-132—2 ditto ditto 10 by 39—357 ditto
On account and risk of the first purchaser Noorally Abdoolally—
25 reams coloured note papers
On account and risk of the first purchaser Essoofally Ebramjee—
125 dozens blank copy books picture covers.
On account and risk of the indentor and purchaser Hora Abdoolally Saduckally—
4 cases octagon cast steel bars, 1½, 1¼, 1¼, 1⅛, and ⅞ inch.

AT 2 P. M.

Dog-cart Arab horse and harness with stable geer complete.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PRINTED GOODS, &c.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in their godown in Graham's Buildings.

A quantity of 7/8 and 9/8 prints and gopa cloth and printed and wooven handkerchieves and Arabic loonghies and Muscat scarfs of various sizes and descriptions.

SALE of HANDSOME household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, horse and harness, poney, &c., in Middle Colaba.

Without Reserve to the highest bidders.

On Thursday, the 14th instant, sale commencing about noon Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, the late J. N. Sanitarium, Middle Colaba, household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, horse, poney, &c., of the Rev. Mr. Maule, proceeding to England, the same comprises wine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, liquor and egg frames, tea and coffee service, ice pitchers, salvers, spoons and forks, dessert knives, cutlery, neatly carved furniture, such as drawing-room table with marble top, sideboard, whatnot, round sofa side writing, washing and dressing tables, clothes and gown presses, camp cots, chest of drawers, easy, arm, dining and drawing-room chairs, single and double screens, walnutwood drawing-room set, comprises half-back couches, easy, prediea chairs, teapoys, single and double hanging argand lustres, table and reading lamps, table ornaments, dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A strong iron grey Arab horse, very quiet and willing
A poney with saddle and bridle
A plated mounted single harness
6,000 bundles hay, &c., &c.

N. B.—Catalogues are being published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOW IN LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On Monday, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction on the premises, all that valuable property situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, close to the premises occupied by H. H. Aga Khan, consisting of 8,522 square yards or thereabouts of excellent land planted with valuable fruit trees together with the spacious mansion erected thereon two stories high very conveniently planned for the accommodation of its occupants with ample outhouses for servants, gardeners, horses, carriages, &c., all which said property is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Love Lane and partly by property now or late of Shah Veerjee Nursey, on or towards the west by property now or late of Kursondass Runchordass, on or towards the north by the said Love Lane, and on or towards the south partly by property now or late of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Furdonjee and partly by the property of Veerjee Nursey, all which property is assessed under No. 5, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30.

This property would be a most suitable residence for a Rajah or native chief having ample accommodation in all respects. The gardens are tastefully laid out, and while they form an attraction to the eye are a source of no small revenue. There are two magnificent built wells, which afford an ample supply of water for the irrigation of the property. The surrounding residences are those of H. H. Aga Khan, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, Hajee Esmail Hubib and others, and there [illegible] little doubt that land in this vicinity will in time be anxiously sought after and will with difficulty obtained.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built neat light mail Phaeton nearly new, with a powerful showy bay Arab 6 years old free from vice, with a set of nearly new plated harness, a very attractive and respectable turn out can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

Bombay, 9th April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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